

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LV.]

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BIRTHS.

On the 16th January, at the London Mission, Tientsin, the wife of Rev. J. D. LIDDEL, of a son.

On the 25th January, at 45, North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, the wife of F. W. ROWLAND, I. M. Customs, of a daughter.

On the 31st January, at 182, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, the wife of H. J. CRAIG, of a daughter.

On the 4th February, at "The Chalet," the wife of H. W. ROBERTSON, of a son.

On the 4th Feb., at "Greencroft," Kowloon, the wife of JOHN THOMAS MARTIN WHEELBY of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 25th January, at the Union Church, Shanghai, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, KIRSTEN BORGHILD, eldest daughter of Capt. H. IVERSUE, Nottero Tonsberg, to JACOB LARSEN, Master of S.S. *Teh Hsing*, both of Nottero Tonsberg, Norway.

DEATHS.

On the 12th January, at Aberdeen, Scotland, HELEN, the wife of JAMES RUSSELL BRAZIER, Commissioner of Customs, and daughter of Dr. W. W. MYERS, aged 28 years and 3 months.

On the 31st January, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, suddenly, BENJAMIN WANSTALL, aged 44 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The English mail of the 3rd January arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Chusan*, on the 1st February (29 days); the American mail of the 4th January arrived, per T. K. K. steamer *America Maru*, on the 2nd February (29 days); and the German mail of the 6th January arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Sachsen*, on the 5th February (30 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

To-day is the Chinese New Year's Day.

On the 1st inst., an Imperial Decree was issued in the name of the Empress Dowager, forbidding the practice of foot-binding.

There is a report that the cruisers *Eclipse*, Captain R. H. S. Stokes, and *Talbot*, Captain F. G. Stopford, are to be transferred from this to the Australian station.

The Reichstag has voted the Budget of Kiaochau without making essential changes. Only it did not grant the means for a company of cavalry, but it agreed that the infantry was to be augmented by one-half of the number of cavalry demanded by the Government.

The Japanese have voted 150,000 yen for the improvement of their settlement at Tientsin. The work is to be placed entirely under Japanese supervision, Japanese engineers are engaged, and the Japanese Consul is to supervise the work done. The work is to be commenced some time in March.

A *Shanghai Times* telegram, dated Peking, January 28th, says:—To-day the reception of Foreign Ministers at the Imperial Palace took place, with much ceremony. The Empress Dowager, though seated behind the Throne had a bigger and higher throne than the Emperor himself.

A London telegram of the 24th ult. says:—Sir E. Satow, the British Minister, in presenting his credentials at Peking, said that the prosperity of China may be fostered by the removal of obstacles and a free exchange of commodities. He urged the Emperor to completely abolish the barriers hindering a free intercourse with the rest of the world.

The disbursements of the Korean Government for the current fiscal year are estimated at 12 million yen, one-third of which is to be devoted to military expenditure. The revenue for the year is estimated at 7 million yen, making a deficit of 5 million yen. Compared with last year, the expenditure has been almost doubled. Altogether, the situation looks very bad.

It is believed in Japan, with regard to the Manchurian negotiations, that Russia will abandon the exclusive mining rights. But the Russo-Chinese Bank is interested in the matter, and many well-informed people think that if Russia foregoes her right it will be only nominal, since the Bank intends exercising a controlling power over the mining concessions.

At Peking on the 23th ult. the whole diplomatic corps was received by the Emperor of China, the Empress Dowager being present. The Doyen of the diplomatic corps addressed the Emperor, whereupon his answer was read by Prince Ching. Then the Empress Dowager addressed the Ministers, expressing her regret concerning the events of the summer of 1900.

Yokohama papers repeat the statement that Viceroy Yuan Shikai intends to pay a visit to Japan in March in order to inspect the financial administration, education, and military systems, and the agricultural and commercial undertakings of that country. It is stated that during his stay in Japan, which is expected to extend one month, the Viceroy will travel through various parts of the country.

Atrocious anti-foreign placards, according to the *Shanghai Times*, are again being posted in various places in Hsianfu. They predict that there will be a general massacre of foreigners after Chinese New Year, and exhort members of the secret societies to prepare for the event. The local authorities are endeavouring to trace the placards to their source with a view to the punishment of those responsible for them.

The *Universal Gazette* learns from the North that the Allied commanders have consented to hand back the Government of Tientsin and vicinity to the Chinese during the month of April or the beginning of May next. The same paper also learns that the Russians are reported to have consented to return Manchuria, namely the three provinces of Fengtien, Kirin, and Heilungchiang, to China in March or April next.

The following is translated from the *Sinwienpao*:—We hear that the Imperial Government has appointed Prince Tsai Chen, 4th Order, to be Special Ambassador to congratulate King Edward on His Majesty's Coronation, that Taotai Ling Cheng is to be First Secretary, and Taotai Wang Kai-kah, Second Secretary to the Embassy. It is expected that the Mission will be able to leave Peking by the middle of March next for Europe.

Since the return of the Court to Peking, H. E. Yuan Shikai has been greatly favoured by the Emperor and Empress Dowager, and their Majesties actually told him that the safety of the empire much depended on him. Native papers report that in consequence Yuan, knowing that he was a great favourite, has acted in a very disagreeable way towards Wang Wen-shao, the new Plenipotentiary, and on account of this Wang is determined to retire from his hard and important post, and thereby to give Yuan the trouble to find a substitute in his place.

The Tokyo correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* writes:—A French traveller from Saghalien has just told me that the Saghalien fishery question will yet be the great question between Japan and Russia. At present the Japs seem to be getting on all right in Saghalien. Between April, 1900, and March, 1901, about 130,000 *koku* of fish and 10,900 piculs of Kombu were secured in Saghalien, and of this amount about 82,000 *koku* of fish was taken by Japanese fishers. To transport these products to Japan 112 vessels went thither, and of these ships, 94 were Japanese and the rest Russian. So that the Japs seem to have the lion's share.

The committee in charge of the Chinese Exclusion Bill in the United States has been considering the question of inserting a provision regulating the coming of Chinese from the Philippines into the States. Andrew Furuseth, chairman of the commission from California sent to assist in getting legislation through, has withdrawn his opposition to the Kahn bill in a large measure, but he asked that something be done to prevent Chinese in the Philippines from coming to the States. In view of the Supreme Court decision that the Philippines are part of the United States, there is a question whether any law can be passed preventing insular Chinese from coming to the mainland. The matter is now being looked into, and a decision is expected to be reached within a short time.

THE DEFENCE OF HONGKONG AND WEIHAWEI.

(Daily Press, 1st February.)

Admiral COLOMB's suggestion, in his recent memorandum to Lord SELBORNE, that the defence of this Colony and of Weihaiwei should be provided for in event of war by Australia, New Zealand, and Canada conjointly, may be looked upon as a natural corollary of the tightening of Imperial bonds which has resulted from the South African war. In the past the idea of the Imperial connection has rather been that Great Britain has been the central power which drew all the profits from her colonies and therefore paid all the expenses, including that of the defence of these Colonies. Now, though the principle of Imperial Federation has not been officially accepted, the trend of events has been to bring about a very real federation, which has not failed to be remarked upon even by Continental critics. As a consequence of this, it is recognised that the Colonies have in the future both a voice and a duty with regard to the conduct of the affairs of the Empire. Thus there is brought about that "solidarity" which has been remarked upon within the past few weeks by that eccentric but on the whole fair-minded German writer MAX NORDAU. It is in proper sequence on this that the main divisions of the British Empire may be considered each to have a peculiar interest in the outposts of our dominions which lie closer to them, and therefore the British possessions in America and Australasia may be considered the safety of this Colony and of Weihaiwei. In the matter of naval defence, it is not likely that any change will be introduced, for the Navy must continue to be the affair of the whole Empire, even though it may be found advisable to establish Canadian and Australian squadrons, manned in part at least by Canadians and Australians. With regard to garrison duties, on the other hand, it may well be expected that in time to come the Dominion, the Commonwealth, and New Zealand, out of their superfluity of men, can afford to provide efficient guardians for these two vital stations in the Far East. It is obvious that a disaster sustained by Britain in the Far East would most gravely menace all British possessions touching on Pacific waters. With the growth of Imperial sentiments which the past two years have witnessed there can be no doubt that such British possessions are ready to bear their part in the defence of the interests of the whole Empire. Admiral COLOMB has done well to raise this important question.

RUSSIA AND THE BOXERS.

(Daily Press, 4th February.)

With respect to the story, details of which we published in our issue of yesterday, concerning the alleged discovery of the complicity of Russia in the anti-foreign development of the Boxer movement in 1900, it must be confessed that the suggestion is very startling. It is true that the *Times*, commenting editorially on the matter, says that it sees nothing in the recent history of Russian action in the Far East inconsistent with the report. Nevertheless, little admiration as we have for the methods of Russian statesmanship in this part of the world, we should be loth to believe such an allegation. The outline of the plot as sent to the *Times* by M. DE BLOWITZ, on the strength of certain "secret documents" unearthed by Dr. ULAR, is clearly enough drawn if we can rely on the authenticity of the said documents. This, of course,

is what we cannot as yet do. It may perhaps be considered improbable that a hoax of this magnitude could be played with success, especially as the *Times* once received a notable warning on the danger of trusting to supposed incriminating documents. It is to be presumed that Dr. ULAR, if he is acting in good faith, is prepared to substantiate the charge he has made. The matter is one which most decidedly calls to be cleared up. We have not heard so far that any remarkable sensation has been caused by the *Times* correspondent's revelations, though, were they generally believed, it is difficult to imagine that there would be no stir in other countries beside Great Britain. We should certainly expect the German Press to take immediate notice of the story, and France, protector of the Romanist missionaries, could not remain silent. The absence of any intimation that any noteworthy discussion has arisen on the Continent tends to induce the opinion that the discovery has not been taken too seriously. Still, as we have said, we may reasonably look to Dr. ULAR for an attempt to bring home the charge which he has made against the representatives of the Tsar. Until then the story must be received with suspicion, to say the least. The utmost that can be said for it at present may be put in the words in which the *Times* summed up, as we reported yesterday, namely that if Russia did make the alleged bargain with Li HUNG-CHANG both parties did their best to carry out its main stipulations. The Chinese dynasty did authorise the Boxer movement against foreigners, and Russia did maintain the dynasty against Western intervention as well as against the *I-ho-chuan* as, according to this document and the Canton Thotai's letter, she had promised Li to do.

THE END OF FOOTBINDING.

(Daily Press, 5th February.)

The decree issued by the Empress Dowager last Saturday, though it would have been preferable had it been issued in the name of the titular ruler of the Chinese Empire, may be looked on as a notable step in the direction of reform. It is also a triumph for those who have worked hard in the cause of freeing the great mass of Chinese women from the tyranny of the "lily feet," whether under the name of the *Tien Tzu Hui* or of kindred societies. The practice of footbinding, after some thousand years of prevalence, is now apparently to receive its death-blow. This is not the first time in the history of China that it has been made illegal. In the second half of the seventeenth century the Manchu Emperor SHUN CHIH made it punishable with death for parents to bind their daughters' feet. Owing to the opposition of the Board of Rites of the day, however, this edict was repealed three years after its promulgation, and the Conservative defenders of fashion won a victory which has doomed so many of their countrywomen to over three hundred years' more pain. Certain divisions of the Chinese Empire have been exempt from the practice—the Manchus, for instance, and, as European residents in Hongkong are aware, the Hakkas. It has been suggested that it is because the Empress Dowager and her attendants are Manchus (though others contend that the old lady was by origin a Cantonese) that she has remained callous to the suffering inflicted by bound feet. We need not here enter into the details of the torturing process by which the much admired monstrosities are manufactured. All our readers no doubt are familiar with them through the numerous works published on Chinese life

and customs, and also perhaps through the efforts of the *Tien Tzu Hui* in South China. The movement which has led to this new and most salutary decree has originated outside China in the first instance, though it must be admitted that very strong support has been given by many of the native upper classes, including some very prominent officials. Viceroy CHANG CHIH-TUNG, for instance, wrote personally against foot-binding and urged his subordinates in Chihli to discourage it as far as possible in the province. A former Governor of Hunan went so far as to forbid it altogether in his jurisdiction. The Reform party, as might be expected, has always been strongly against perpetuating this deformity, and KANG YU-WEI started a league to memorialese officials and disseminate literature on the subject. Naturally also the mission schools have brought all pressure possible to bear on their converts and pupils. This humane movement has at last had its reward, and the barbarous custom is now declared illegal. It is not to be supposed, however, that the old custom will be given up without a struggle. The tradition of so many hundred years is not likely to be cast aside without opposition from those who have been brought up in it. The present victims of the practice will doubtless be very reluctant that the pains which they have suffered in their childhood should now be made in vain. The mass of Conservative thought, too, is on the side of the footbound women. But it may reasonably be hoped that, with so much preparation of the ground as there has been of late, and with the active support of leading officials, the Imperial Edict may find acceptance, and that in consequence, within a few years' time, the custom of binding women's feet may become but a memory of the past in China.

COMPETITION ON THE YANGTSE.

(Daily Press, 6th February.)

When Dr. MORRISON, the well known Peking correspondent of the *Times*, was visiting Hankow last November, he wrote for the London journal an exceedingly interesting review of the situation on the Yangtze, which has now reached China once more among the mail papers from home. Perhaps the most noteworthy portion of his letter is that which refers to the condition and prospects of trade on the Yangtze. The remarks of Dr. MORRISON will be found consoling by those who look with apprehension for Germany to strike a serious blow at British interests in the great river valley. British shipping, we are told, has never been more prosperous. An effort was being made by a line of German steamers to wrest some of the trade from the old-established lines, both British and Chinese, but so far, wrote Dr. MORRISON, the chief success attending the attempt had been the misleading impression that the competition had given abroad of the extent of German interest in the shipping trade of the Yangtze. These are weighty words, coming from so highly trained an observer as the *Times* correspondent. He goes on, moreover, to say that at Hankow the Germans have a share of the "muck and truck" trade, which is singularly unremunerative. Were it not for the subsidy, these German steamers could not be seen on the river. They carry little cargo and few passengers, and are notoriously run at a loss. "Yet," he says, "being of respectable tonnage, they figure largely in the shipping returns,

"and thus give the required pretext to Germany for unreasonable demands based upon fictitious interests." Dr. MORRISON, it will be seen, writes in no uncertain terms, and his opinion more than counterbalances the many alarmist reports which have been circulated about the condition of affairs by less responsible writers. A genuine advance, however, is being made by Japan. On both the Lower and Upper Yangtze there are excellent Japanese steamers made in Japan upon British models and well adapted for the service. They are scrupulously clean and comfortable, work at low rates, and treat their native passengers with marked consideration. They are quickly making their way, Dr. MORRISON says; and we need not wonder at this, especially as Viceroy CHIANG CHIH-TUNG is very favourable to the Japanese, who supply all the foreign instructors to his troops, with the exception of three Germans. The Japanese, indeed, it seems, are making unobtrusive progress of a far more real nature than the dreaded Germans. With regard to the concession belonging to the latter at Hankow, Dr. MORRISON has some very incisive comments, which we will quote in their entirety. He says:—"The German concession is part of the reward enacted by Germany for assisting Russia to eject Japan from the Leao-tong Peninsula. Large sums of money have been spent on it. A beautiful embankment has been built, the land has been raised, and roads built, but, though there has been plenty of time for the concession to be peopled, it is still almost empty. Circulars have been issued inviting the Chinese to come there, and take up their residence, and promising them freedom from interference. But the Chinese show a marked unwillingness to take advantage of German methods of municipal government, and the concession is as empty as is the similar concession at Tientsin. Yet this empty concession is the motive of much trumpet-blowing in Germany as an indication of the value of German interests on the Yangtze." After the way in which we have been asked, in some quarters, to watch Germany's rapid progress toward the position of at least equal power with us in the Yangtze region, it is well to hear the other side of the case put so strongly. It is not, of course, to be denied that Germany may ultimately be justified for the outlay which she is making in her efforts to build up a trade in this region. At present it seems that her advisers in the matter are excessively sanguine.

The Chinese post-office is able to record a great success, the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* says. Until now their stamps were not recognised by the countries of the postal union, except Hongkong, Macao and Formosa, and there only for local reasons. If any one posted a letter with Chinese stamps, either in Shanghai or any other treaty port, for Europe, the Chinese post-office stuck the necessary Hongkong stamps also on, for which they did not charge. From the 1st January, Chinese mail matter with Chinese stamps only (no Hongkong stamps being necessary) will be forwarded by the French post-office of any treaty port, to countries of the postal union. The French authorities have arranged with the Chinese post-office to forward their mails for a lump sum. The sum is said to be rather large, but China now actually belongs to the postal union, even if as yet only partly. The Chinese mail-bags were despatched to Europe by the French post-offices on the 13th January. It is understood the German authorities are also negotiating with the Chinese maritime customs on the forwarding of Chinese mail matter to foreign countries.

LORD ROSEBRY AND THE LIBEALS.

(Daily Press, 3rd January.)

There is as evidently a periodicity in party strife as in all other things mundane. The so-called Liberal party in England afforded a curious exemplification of this rule the other day by calling on Lord ROSEBRY to revive the dormant energies of party warfare. We do not suggest that the position is peculiar to any one, or, for the matter of that, half a dozen parties. Conservatism has been dormant, as a vivifying influence, for perhaps a longer period; but the result for the moment is that questions of party have lost for the majority all interest, and for the instant, with the exception of a few "good" souls who keep wandering with their eyes in the clouds, the Empire has pretty well made up its mind on the great problems of the day not being those of party but those of state. The conclusion at which nine out of ten intelligent men would arrive at after a perusal of Lord ROSEBRY's speech is that the country would be perfectly safe in the hands of him and his two coadjutors Sir E. GREY and Mr. ASQUITH, but that were he to be placed in office to-morrow he and they would do precisely the same as Lord SALISBURY and his fellow-ministers. Lord ROSEBRY told us indeed that no better man for the position he occupies than Lord MILNER could be found, and he more than hinted that he would desire of all men Mr. CHAMBERLAIN as his Colonial Secretary. One of his chief charges against Lord SALISBURY was that he did not investigate the JAMESON Raid, but the JAMESON Raid has already passed into the region of history, if not of myth, and no more affects the politics of the day than does the propriety of ACHILLES's conduct in dragging about the body of HECTOR. Really no one cares to know, except from the historical side, the incidents of the Raid, which have entirely ceased to influence the world of action, whether Boer or Imperial. Another subject of complaint almost as unpractical was that, notwithstanding an abundance of talk, the British army was not transformed; as statesmen since the beginning of the nineteenth century have been vainly labouring towards the same end, perhaps the last failure is not so reprehensible after all. However, it is not as arguments for one party or the other that we have made the above remarks, but as indicative of the fact that the time looked back to with regret by Macaulay, when

None were for a faction,
But all were for the State;
When the rich man helped the poor,
And the poor man loved the great,

had momentarily, at least arrived, and that the Empire had profited by it to take stock of many things which when party is in the ascendant are apt to be dropped out of recollection. One of the most pleasing expressions of this unity of aim was afforded in the unprecedented voyage of the Duke of Cornwall and York, to thank the Colonies for the unanimity with which they had supported the arms of the Old Country, and to preside at the installation of the youngest group in its new position as a practically independent state, free from the interference of what we will allow to be the most galling of pedagogues, the British Parliament. Another, and scarcely less pleasing result of the dormancy of Party during the year, was the very improved feeling that prevailed between the Empire at large and the United States. Under ordinary circumstances there were many little points, the discussion of which under

the perservid light of party eloquence might have entailed misunderstanding between the Powers, and it was as well these were forgotten or neglected. On the other hand there are doubtless circumstances in which even the "foolish prate" of a novice in statescraft like Sir HENRY BANNERMAN brings late conviction to the most obdurate of political sinners. Still on the whole the country has benefited by the absence of party cries, and the little men who shout them in season and out of season. British policy was not very strong in China at the beginning of the year; and we blush to think what it might have descended to had little-minded men like, say, Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT or Lord KIMBERLEY found any opening to ventilate their peculiar ideas of administration. As it is, we owe a partial escape from a position at one time extremely critical to the absence of party discussion, which would have removed the subjects discussed from the realms of wholesome argument to the narrow arena of faction. Instead of a contest of heroes, with the world for spectators, it would have degenerated to the old village game of bull-baiting, with no greater advantage to the country at large. To a large extent of course this diminution of the pressure of party has been brought about by the necessity of engaging in wider contests; the world has seen a revival of those national aspirations which marked the end of the eighteenth century, and the last dozen years have been more especially noted for these contests for national supremacy—be it military or be it commercial. France had some idea of entering again on a contest for military supremacy such as landed her in ruin in the early years of the nineteenth century; considerations chiefly financial first directed the mind of the nation to the expediency of this. Germany having gained her aims in the contest with France, felt herself sufficiently strong to embark in another war, no less intense, for the commercial lead of the world; she too late awoke to the fact that a commercial war carried on with methods such as she brought into the field requires as long a purse as the most extravagant of military contests. For both these eventualities England had to arm, and it required the undivided attention of the nation at large to avoid shipwreck in the undertaking. During the last year, the old ambition of a Tsar NICHOLAS for universal dominion of the old JENGHIS type has broken out into open violence, and those whose very existence depended on their ability to keep a troublesome, and oft dangerous, neighbour under control were too much fascinated at the very sight of the danger to be able to grasp the fact that the first to fall victims would be themselves. Fortunately, with a clearer prevision of the issues involved, Japan was the first to give the warning note; but to be aware of a danger is one thing, to take measures to avoid it is another, and a more difficult part. These have been things to stagger the wisest, but fortunately the Empire at large has risen to the task, and has seen that there are more important issues to be decided than the unworthy parochial struggles of a mere red or green faction, such as had occupied the attentions of Great Britain during the third quarter of the old century. Lord ROSEBRY has refused to allow himself to be recalled to the miserable squabbles of these wretched days; and in this lies his strongest claim to the gratitude of the nation.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 6th inst. in the Board Chamber. Present:—Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal (Civil Medical Officer (President); Hon. A. W. Brewin, Registrar-General (Vice-President); Hon. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works; Mr F. J. Badeley, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police; Lieut.-Col. Hughes, R.A.M.C., Mr. E. Osborne, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

GAMBLING AND PLAGUE.

Correspondence was laid on the table relative to the prohibition of gambling with a view to the influx of coolies from China at the Race Meeting.

In answer to a letter asking whether any action was to be taken this year with regard to the prohibition of gambling, with a view to this influx of coolies from China, the Hon. Colonial Secretary wrote asking the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police what he would recommend. Mr. Badeley replied:—"I think it would be well to carry out the same measures as in the last two years. I don't know whether they tend much to prevent plague but they are sound on general grounds." This recommendation received the assent of H. E. the Acting Governor. The following letter was accordingly addressed to the Secretary of the Hongkong Jockey Club by the Colonial Secretary:—"I am directed to inform you that with a view to checking the evils resulting from the serious overcrowding of the Chinese quarters of this city during the annual Race Meeting, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has decided to entirely prohibit, as in the past two years, all gambling on the Race-course or its approaches during the meeting. This prohibition does not of course extend to the Pari-Mutuel. The Police will have orders to see that His Excellency's instructions are fully carried out."

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Correspondence was submitted with reference to the results of experiments with the Danyasz method for the destruction of rats. It included the following letter to the Colonial Office, Downing Street, from the Local Government Board, Whitehall Street:—"I am directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lucas's letter of the 29th ult., and to state for the information of Mr. Secretary Chamberlain that the Danyasz method of destroying rats has received practical trial in a number of places since the date of Dr. Thomson's report, a copy of which was sent to the Colonial Office on the 1st October, 1900. At Hongkong, Sydney, and the port of London, for example, experiments have been made but not so far with great success. The Medical Officer for Hongkong in a recent despatch states that he is "not inclined to recommend its adoption by the Government on any extensive scale." The Chief Medical Officer to the Government of New South Wales states in an official report that the method was tried at Sydney "without any useful results being obtained." The late Medical Officer of Health for the port of London in his report for the half-year ended 30th June last states that the method was tried in the Victoria and Surrey Commercial Docks "but no results have been observable, and to this extent the experiment was unsatisfactory."

The Director of Public Works minuted:—"The use of this specific was, I think, recommended by Prof. Simpson in his recent report, but the results obtained here and elsewhere do not give hope of its object being attained."

The PRESIDENT—With reference to the remarks of the Director of Public Works, Professor Simpson's experiences in South Africa have, I think, been otherwise. He says that there they found it very useful indeed, and were able to trace the disease in different districts of the town from the rats that were infected.

Mr. OSBORNE—The matter is referred to the Chamber of Commerce, is it not?

The PRESIDENT—No; that is another question; the question of SO 2 gas. It is hardly a specific. It is merely infecting the rats with another infectious disease. I think it would be worth trying; we want to try every way we can to get along.

Mr. OSBORNE—What is it proposed to do?

The PRESIDENT—The idea is to cultivate some of this bacillus—Professor Simpson has

brought some of this—and when the bacteriologist arrives in a fortnight's time he is going to ask him to make as much as possible and spread it all over the town.

CATS AND RATS.

The following letter from the Colonial Secretary was submitted:—"It has been suggested that it might be a good thing if the Chinese were encouraged to keep cats, with a view to the destruction of rats. Please bring the matter before the Board and report."

The PRESIDENT—The only objection to that is that cats also contract the disease. I saw from a report of a Commission in India that cats also contract the disease, so I do not know whether, knowing that, we should be justified in increasing the number of cats.

Mr. OSBORNE—There would be a great danger, it appears to me, from plague being contracted by the cats from the rats.

Hon. W. CHATHAM—Most people dislike rats intensely while many are fond of cats; therefore the contact would be closer with a cat that happened to be infected than with a rat.

Mr. OSBORNE—I don't think it is much use our taking the matter up. We have quite as much as we can do to get the Chinese to fall in with other sanitary arrangements, and I don't think, anyway, that we can encourage them to keep cats if they don't want to keep them or pay for them.

The PRESIDENT—I move we reply that seeing cats contract the disease the Board does not think it would be advisable to encourage cats.

This was agreed to.

CLEANSING OPERATIONS.

The PRESIDENT, in the absence of Dr. CLARK, moved:—"That the Board define that portion of the City of Victoria, east of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street, and west of Glenealy, Wyndham Street and Pedder Street, as districts within which officers of the Board shall make a house-to-house visitation for the purpose of cleansing and disinfecting the premises contained therein, in accordance with Bye-law No. 1 of the By-laws governing the prevention of epidemic, endemic or contagious disease made under Section 13 of Ordinance 13 of 1901." He continued—This is necessitated by the fact that the cleansing operations have reached this district, and it is required that the Board should define it.

Mr. OSBORNE seconded, and the motion was carried.

HIGH BUILDINGS.

The following letter from Messrs. Leigh and Orange was submitted:—"We beg to apply on behalf of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. for permission to erect block of offices on North portion of Praya Extension of M.L. 7, 2c, of a height of 12 feet to eaves also, to erect block of offices on North portion of Praya Extension of M.L. 2, A and B, of a height of 78 feet to eaves. Detail plans of the above buildings have been sent to the Public Works Department."

The Medical Officer of Health minuted:—"I do not think that these buildings should be higher than the immediately adjacent ones." The Director of Public Works reported that the heights of the buildings on Marine Lanes 102 and 103 were as follows:—North block—ground level to highest part of building, 115 feet; ground level to eaves, 76 feet. South block—ground level to highest part, 133 feet; ground level to eaves, 86 feet.

Mr. OSBORNE—I beg to move that this application be granted. I see the Medical Officer of Health has a minute to the effect that he does not approve of it, but I think it possible that he would reconsider that if he were here, and the other members of the Board would do the same. These are not Chinese tenement houses, but solid blocks going up on the Reclamation, having a frontage on the Praya on one side and Charter Road at the back. They will be occupied solely as offices, and no one will be sleeping there at night. Consequently the various precaution which are taken as regards overcrowded and insanitary properties would not apply to this. There are in the surrounding districts buildings of greater height than these which it is proposed to put up now; therefore there is a precedent for allowing this. Apart from that, I think it would be very desirable that the Sanitary Board should not interfere

with such progress in this Colony. The amount of space available for offices is very small indeed, and it is contracted in the narrow limits of the Reclamation for the Naval Yard. If the business offices of this Colony are to be encouraged, a convenient place must be got for very large blocks of buildings. If Chinese houses were going up in place of these offices, I believe that without any sanction of this Board they would be erected to a height of something like 62 feet, which is not very much less than the height proposed for these buildings. What is more, the Board has laid down as a general rule that the height of buildings should not exceed one-and-a-half times the width of the street. These buildings do not exceed that height, and I think that, taking all these circumstances into consideration, we would be quite justified in granting the application. Therefore I beg to move that the plans be approved.

Hon. W. CHATHAM—I beg to second that, and I think the remarks which Mr. Osborne has made will commend themselves to all members of the Board. As he has stated, the conditions are quite different from those prevailing in the case of tenement houses, and I can see no objection to granting the application in this matter.

After the PRESIDENT had read Dr. Clark's minute on the subject, it was unanimously decided to grant the application.

DRAINAGE.

Correspondence was submitted relative to the drainage of houses Nos. 271, 273, and 275, Des Vœux Road West, and Nos. 14, 15, and 16, Praya West.

Mrs. Leung Chung Chai, owner of No. 269, had been ordered to remove the obstruction which had been placed in the manhole in the yard of No. 269 and which caused the blockage of drains leading from the yards of Nos. 271, 273, and 275. Her agent, Mr. J. F. Reece, wrote stating that the obstruction had been removed but that his client was not satisfied with the existing state of affairs. She complained that all the drains of the adjacent houses, Nos. 271, 273, and 275, Des Vœux Road West, and Nos. 14, 15, and 16, Praya West, flowed through the backyard between her two houses, Nos. 169, Des Vœux Road and No. 13, Praya West, and under the ground floor of the latter house into the public sewer in front; and she stated that the drains of the houses were constantly being blocked by the rubbish and garbage from the adjacent premises, and that constant nuisances were thus being caused, not through the fault of her tenants but through the fault of the tenants of the adjacent houses. Her tenants, however, suffered from these nuisances, and she herself had to pay the cost of abating them without being able to recover any contributions from the owners of the adjacent houses. She submitted that the present system of drainage is defective and insanitary, and suggested that the Board should require the owners of the adjacent houses to connect their drains directly with the public sewer instead of "sending their filth" into her premises. Mr. Reece asked that the attention of the Board be called at once to the matter, so that the drains, which are at present in a defective and insanitary condition, might be put in proper order.

Mr. E. Osborne minuted:—"She should have taken this into consideration when she became possessed of the property. Blocks of Chinese houses are frequently sold piecemeal and the purchaser of the house where the drainage concentrates knows what to expect."

The Director of Public Works minuted:—"The remedy for what is complained of is to be found in opening out back-lanes. If owners make no effort to do this, they must put up with the inconveniences arising out of their own inaction."

The matter having been submitted to the Surveyor, the following letter was received from him:—"The scheme is one that was designed by Messrs. Leigh and Orange in 1896 and was approved of by the Board. Hundreds of other Chinese houses in this Colony are drained in this manner, and so long as the drains are not misused by the tenants they work satisfactorily. This is the first complaint we have received of these drains not working well, and unless stronger evidence is produced I

cannot advise the Board to have the system altered."

The PRESIDENT—This system has been already approved of by the Board, and I do not see we can take any further action in the matter. Of course, there must be a man-hole somewhere in connection with the drains of these premises. They knew that when they bought the house, I suppose.

THE DEATH RATE.

The mortality statistics showed that the death-rate in the Colony for the week ended 18th January was 11.6 per 1,000 of the population per annum as compared with 17.1 in the previous week and 20.0 in the corresponding week of the preceding year.

LIME-WASHING.

The lime-washing returns for the fortnight ended 1st February showed that 651 houses in the Eastern district had been so treated.

WATER ANALYSIS.

Mr. Frank Browne, the Government Analyst, sent in reports regarding the analyses by him of the water in the Tytam, Kowloon, and Pokfulam services. In each case the results obtained showed the water to be of excellent quality.

SEQUEL TO WATER FAMINE.

Mr. OSBORNE—I saw, sir, in last night's *China Mail* a paragraph to the effect that a poor old woman had been fined for not cleaning her house and that the reason she did not clean her house was that she could not get water to do it. I was going to ask the Medical Officer of Health what truth there was in that rumour. As he is not here, I cannot get the information, but I think there is no doubt that there is some misunderstanding in the matter, and I think it would be just as well to have a denial of it if it is wrong.

The PRESIDENT was understood to indicate that he had no cognisance of the matter.

[At a later stage of the meeting, Mr. G. A. Woodcock informed the Press representatives that orders have been issued to the effect that prosecutions are not to be taken if a house is merely dirty from the want of water, but that where offal, rubbish, etc., which could be swept out, are present then prosecution takes place.]

This was all the public business before the meeting.

THE MANCHURIAN CONVENTION.

An usually well informed native correspondent writing to us from Peking says that M. Lessar, the Russian Minister to China, has sent a Chinaman named Nieh, comprador of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Peking, to seek an interview with Li Lin-ying, the Empress Dowager's favourite eunuch. The Russian Minister has promised to give this notoriously venal person a bribe of ten million taels if he can induce the Empress Dowager to sign the Manchurian Convention at once, without making any alterations in the text of the agreement as settled between Russia and the late Li Hung-chang. The ten million taels will be paid to Li Lin-ying on the day that the Convention is actually signed. In addition to this, our correspondent states, Russia agrees to pay the eunuch one million taels every year up to the date of his death.

We give this report for what it is worth, but as we have said, our correspondent is usually well informed and we attach therefore more importance to the story than if it came through an ordinary source.

The death is announced of Rear-Admiral Frederik W. Hallows, aged 68. From 1856-62 he saw active service in China, being present at the action of Fatshan while in command of a pinace of the *Calcutta*. At the taking of Canton in 1860 he commanded the gunboat *Bustard*, and also took part in the capture of the Taku forts and advance on Tientsin in 1858, and the Pei-ho. forts in 1860, receiving the China medal with four clasps. He was afterwards engaged in the destruction of a fleet of five piratical junks, mounting in all 40 guns. In 1867 he was in command of the *Argus* on the China Station, and was afterwards in supreme command of the land and sea forces at the successful defence of the city of Chefoo against a force of 20,000 rebels. His last command was in the Japanese ironclad *Arisu* on her voyage to Yokohama in March, 1878.

THE OPERATIONS IN CHINA.

Admiralty, January 1, 1902.
CHINA MEDAL, 1900.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confirm the authority given by her late Majesty Queen Victoria to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the issue of a Medal to commemorate the Naval and Military Operations in North China in 1900.

II. The Medal will be granted to all Officers, Warrant Officers, Petty and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the British, Indian, and Colonial Naval and Military Forces, who were employed in North China, and in the Yangtze Valley from 10th June, 1900, to 31st December, 1901, and to all who embarked in India for service in China in the expedition under the command of General Sir A. Gaselée.

III. The Medal will be similar in pattern to the Silver Medal granted for the China Wars of 1842 and 1860: except that the obverse of the Medal will bear the same effigy of her late Majesty as appears on the South African Medal, with the legend "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix."

IV. His Majesty has further approved clasps being issued as follows:—

1. A clasp inscribed "Taku Forts" to all those who were engaged in the Peiho River, on 17th June, 1900, in the operations which resulted in the capture of the Taku Forts.

2. A clasp inscribed "Defence of Legations" to all who took part in the defence of the Legations in Peking, between 10th June and 14th August, 1900, both dates inclusive.

3. A clasp inscribed "Relief of Peking" to all those engaged in the operations on shore at or beyond Taku for the Relief of Peking, between 10th June and 14th August, 1900, both dates inclusive.

The Medal will be issued by the Accountant-General of the Navy to all Officers and Men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, and Colonial Naval Forces who are entitled to it.

The cases of Officers and Men of the Imperial Military Forces will be dealt with by the War Office in concert with the Indian and Colonial Governments.

LOSS OF "KNIGHT COMPANION."

We are courteously informed by Mr. H. T. Wilgress, manager of the Portland and Asiatic Steamship Co., that the steamer *Knight Companion* had been wrecked at Idzumi, near Kobe, the news of the disaster coming from Yokohama by telegram. Details are not yet to hand. The wire stated, however, that Captain Froggat and the crew were on their way to Yokohama, so it is presumed that the vessel is a total wreck. The *Knight Companion* was insured at Lloyds. Her owners are Messrs. Green-shields, Cowie & Co., Liverpool. She had a tonnage of 2,620 tons net, and was on her way from Portland with a full cargo of flour and cotton piece goods for Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong. The flour was mostly consigned to Mr. A. H. Pennie here. The *Knight Companion* sailed from Hongkong on 15th November last.

News received in Shanghai from Wuchang is to the effect that Viceroy Chang has ordered the restoration of the riverine fort at T'angchiö, outside that city. This fort, which had been allowed to fall into desuetude during the past dozen years, defends the approaches to Wuchang from the interior river towns. Owing to the unsettled condition of the province lately, it has therefore been thought advisable to restore the T'angchiö fort to defend Wuchang from attacks from the up-river direction.

The *Petit Parisien* says the mission entrusted to Lieut. Hourst, who recently took a gunboat through the rapids of the Upper Yangtze, is by no means at an end. His journey leads him to Yunnan, the province of which M. Doumer would have already brought under French influence if his efforts had not been checked by instructions from the Quai d'Orsay. Lieut. Hourst is an old friend of Marchand, who is now in China, and who had certainly a voice in the arrangement of the present Mission.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual ceremony of presenting the prizes won by the pupils in Queen's College was performed on the 3rd inst. by His Excellency the Acting Governor, Major-General Sir W. J. Gascoigne, Commanding the Troops, in presence of a large attendance. General Gascoigne was dressed in uniform and was accompanied by Lady Gascoigne, Captain the Hon. H. W. Trefusis, A.D.C., and Mr. R. F. Johnston, Private Secretary. Among others present were Right Rev Bishop Hoare, Herr. N. Post and Mrs. Post, Mrs. Bell-Irving, Miss Bernard, Dr. J. Bateson Wright, Headmaster, and the Staff of the College; Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, K.C., and Mrs. and Miss Goodman, Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Counselheiro A. G. Romano, Mr. and Mrs. Pennys, Mr. G. A. Woodcock, Mr. G. Piercy, Mr. C. Mooney, and Mr. J. W. Jones.

General Gascoigne and party having taken their places on the platform,

Dr. BATESON WRIGHT said—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in submitting the report of the College for the past year.

1. On the 22nd January, 1832, I first arrived in the Colony to assume the duties of Head Master. I propose therefore briefly to compare the conditions existing twenty years ago and now.

Statistics	1901	1881
Total No. on the Roll ...	1,483	562
Average Daily Attendance ...	894	383
Monthly Maximum ...	1,154	451
Daily Maximum ...	1,129	—
School Fees ...	\$23,424.00	\$4,051.00
Expense to the Government	\$15,475.04	\$10,556.15
Average Expense of each scholar ...	\$17.31	\$27.35

Thus at the present time we have twice and a half as many boys as twenty years ago; Fees seven times the amount; Total Net Annual Expense to Government one and a half times, while the cost of each individual scholar is nearly two-thirds of the figures of 1882.

3. I arrived at a time when the work at the Central School had been publicly called in question, and my opinion, as a stranger, was desired. At the Prize Distribution, after conducting the examination, I was able truthfully to say to Sir John Pope Hennessy that I was surprised at the success of Chinese boys in coping with the difficulties of the English language; and I may add that this impression has been confirmed with increased experience. That a Chinese boy should in five years advance from the study of the Alphabet to an intelligent acquaintance with a play of Shakespeare and a period of English History is to me little short of the miraculous; when due allowance is made for the novelty of the simplest ideas, which are conveyed in idioms without parallel in his own language.

4. The chief points of contrast between the Examination held by me in 1832 (which naturally is indelibly printed on my brain) and the Examination just concluded, are as follows. The papers now are nearly all clean and remarkably well written; whereas twenty years ago these were the exception, the majority of papers being dirty and almost illegible. The standard now applied is infinitely severer; in 1832, the action of the gauge was very delicate and sympathetic; e.g. if from a hopeless translation you could decipher that the boy had a fairly correct idea of the original, he was allowed to pass; in Composition three sentences grammatically correct constituted the test of a pass, irrespective of subject matter; in Arithmetic there was an allowance for method, which was supposed to condone for a wrong digit in even a total product; beyond all this, a personal element was introduced into the equation, in the case of delicate or weak-minded boys, or of boys whose attentances had been affected by sickness or other cause. I objected to anything but a rigid uniform standard being applied to all alike; and maintained, that in mathematical subjects, except for some slight clerical error, no leniency could be shown. The severer standard was gradually adopted, to avoid pressing too heavily at first.

5. A further proof of the increase of standard

is to be found in the larger proportion of boys examined in certain subjects. Every boy is now examined in Reading as against three-quarters of the school. All the Chinese are examined in Translation, whereas in 1882 twenty per cent. did not offer these subjects. More than half the boys are now examined in English Composition, as against less than one-quarter in 1882; in Grammar 85 per cent. as compared with 46 per cent. and in Geography 69 per cent. with 39 per cent. The full significance of the difference will be more apparent when it is understood that 781 boys were in 1902 examined in English Grammar as against 170 in 1882. On the other hand, twenty years ago, Copy Writing was accepted for more than three-quarters of the school as a subject which might assist in averting failure; this concession is now made to only one-seventh. Several subjects now forming part of the curriculum were not taught in 1881, Shakespeare, Algebra, Euclid, Mensuration, Bookkeeping, Natural Science and Physiology. One outcome of this general raising of the standard of education in Queen's College has been that for the last twelve years, through entering for the Oxford Local Examinations our boys have, with varying success, been able to submit to a test of their English attainments by English Examiners in England.

6. I feel confident that this historical review will not be misconstrued into an expression of satisfaction with either the progress made or the standard attained in so long a period as twenty years. My desire is merely to place on record a statement of the fact that some advance, however inadequate, has been made in that time. No one can be more eager or ambitious than myself to see the standard of work at Queen's College raised immeasurably higher; but I may perhaps be permitted to say that nobody knows better the inherent difficulties in the way. The formation of an advanced Class above and beyond the First Class has long been a cherished scheme of mine. Unfortunately, however, less than half-a-dozen boys remain in the College at the beginning of the new school year, who would be fit to proceed to higher work; and of these we should have no assurance whatever that any would remain so long as even six months, whereas two years would be the least possible time in which any result could be hoped to be effected; and in saying this I refer to both non-Chinese and Chinese alike. Of circumstances not under our control, it is to be noted that so long as Plague recurs annually in the Colony education must suffer.

7. The present most crying educational needs of Queen's College would appear to be:—(a) the maintenance of the full strength of the English staff, vacancies being supplied as expeditiously as possible; (b) more efficient training of Junior Chinese Assistants by the appointment of a Normal Master, who for a small extra salary (like that of the Head Master of the Police School) should, in addition to his ordinary class duties, devote six hours a week to the careful instruction of Pupil Teachers; (c) the restoration of Native Chinese School for the boys in the Lower and Preparatory Schools; (d) the erection or enlargement of schools at Want-ai and Saiyingpun under English masters, to act as feeders to Queen's College, the curriculum of which place would have to be carefully followed, that boys might on admission be fit for the Upper School, or for Class IV at the lowest.

8. I returned to the Colony after eighteen months' leave and resumed duties on 1st November, 1901. Mr. A. J. May (Second Master) had been Acting Head Master during my absence, evidently devoting himself most energetically to foster the welfare of the College. I may specially mention that it was due to his judicious arrangements that increased accommodation was provided at the beginning of the year, and that considerable secured in the results at the Annual and Oxford Local Examinations.

9. I found on my return 3 English and 2 Chinese masters, all energetic and capable men, removed from the staff: Mr. Machell by death, Mr. Baylow by retirement on pension, Mr. Woodcock by transference to the Sanitary Board, Mr. Pun Yun fong by resignation, and Mr. Un Kam-wa on loan to the Supreme Court. If

to these losses we add the absence for four years as Acting Deputy-Registrar of Mr. Jones, the resignation of Mr. Chin Chit-sung and Mr. Luk King-fa, and the transfer to the Supreme Court of Mr. Wong Kwok-ii, which took place a couple of years ago, we find that we have lost 4 Senior English and 5 Senior Chinese Masters.

10. A year was occupied in filling the vacancy caused by Mr. Machell's retirement and subsequent death, Mr. W. R. Seymour, of London University, who promises to be a useful addition to the staff, arriving in June last. There are still two vacancies, caused in July and October, which we anxiously long to hear are suitably filled. It must be remembered that six English masters were considered the minimum number necessary for the 400 boys at the Central School; it is therefore evident that for 1,000 boys per month (and often per day) ten English masters are far indeed from an extravagant demand.

11. With only half the English staff present, and with Junior Chinese Assistants rapidly promoted to fill the vacancies caused by five changes in the Senior Chinese staff, while all the Chinese Assistants were temporarily raised three places to supply the vacancies on the English staff, it is manifest that Mr. May had serious difficulties to cope with in securing the efficient working of the College, and that great credit is due to him and the English and Chinese Masters for the considerable success gained.

12. The Governing Body instructed me to examine the Upper School this year; in addition to the Lower and Preparatory Schools, which by standing order are annually examined by the Head Master. Unfortunately, at the beginning of the Oral Examination, I was absent for several days through indisposition. As no time could be spared, I was obliged to authorise Mr. May to examine Classes V—VIII in Reading, Classes V and VI in Conversation and Class VII in Grammar orally. With these exceptions and the omission of the Translation Papers from English into Chinese, which were as usual entrusted for marking to the Second Master, I have personally conducted the entire examination of the 910 boys present.

13. The following summary shows the result of the Examination in the various Sections and the College generally:

Upper School	260 boys exam.	238 boys or 92 per cent. passed
Lower	302	232
Preparatory	279	271
College	841	841

The usual Table of Percentage of Passes in each Class and subject is here given

[TABLE.]

14. On the whole, this is the best Examination within my memory for many years. There is a manifest improvement in the non-Chinese sections. The excellence of the English Composition in the Chinese classes II A-IV C inclusive was in my opinion the chief feature of the examination. English Grammar and History were subjects specially good in all classes.

In the Upper School, Arithmetic, Algebra and Euclid were good; Bookkeeping in IIA very good; In I.A.B.N. 1.2 Geography was weak and in I.A.B Dictation and Composition poor.

In the Lower School, with the exception of Arithmetic, which was very weak, all the subjects were much above the average.

The Preparatory School maintained its usual high level.

I shall provide the Governing Body in a separate Report with fuller particulars.

15. The results at the Oxford Local Examinations held at this centre were most encouraging, the number of certificates obtained last July by boys of this College being far in excess of previous successes for many years; there being 4 Senior, 3 Junior and 9 Preliminary.

16. Two years ago, the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, in his address at the Prize Distribution in this hall, expressed a hope that a Gymnasium might be provided for the use of our boys. The matter has been under the consideration of the Government, and plans were submitted some months ago by the Honourable the Director of Public Works. (The issue is awaited with interest.)

17. The playground accommodation originally intended for 700 boys is naturally barely

sufficient for 1,000. It has been suggested that a triangular piece of waste ground to the South-west of the College might be given for this purpose by the Government. The cost of levelling and enclosing would not appear to be a very serious consideration. It might, however, be more advantageous to erect the Gymnasium on this site, instead of encroaching on the lower playground.

18. The usual tables of Expenditure and Attendances are appended.

I have now, sir, the pleasant duty to perform of welcoming you and Lady Gascoigne to this building. Your presence on this occasion is unique in my experience. General Cameron, General Barker, and General Black were all Acting Governors, but I think I am correct in my statement that your Excellency is the first General who has presided at the prize distribution of this College. (Applause.) I would now ask you, sir, to distribute the prizes.

This ceremony was then gone through, the scholars going up to the platform to receive their prizes; and the General in each case addressing a few words of congratulation to them.

OXFORD LOCALS, 1901.—Senior—Humphreys, E., A.A.; Hung Hing-kam, A.A.; Kent, J., A.A.; Fung Mun-chak.

JUNIOR.—Bunje, E. F. H.; Sayer, H. C.; Yung Kai-ping.

PRELIMINARY.—Bunje, C.; Bunje, H. F.; Dalbasah, A. K.; Ho Yan-sik; Loureiro, F.; Mooney, W. G.; Motabhoj, A. K.; Penning, A.; Tam Wing-kwong.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Morrison—Senior I, Hung Kwok-leung.

MORRISON.—Junior, IV A. Lu In-cheung. STEWART.—Yung Kai-ping, I A.

BELILIOS.—Senior, Bunje, E.

BELILIOS.—Junior, III C., Ng Tsoi-cheung. SPECIAL PRIZES.—Translation—E. to C., Hung Hing-tat, I; C. to E., Ng Chi-kwan, I.

HISTORY.—I A—Ng Mui-kai; I B—Tsoi Tsan-fan; N I—Bunje, E.; N 2—Bunje, H.; II—Ho Yan-sik; N 3—Ford, William, F.; III A—Lai Chiu-kun; III B—Leung Wing-chiu; III C—Tang Tat-hung.

COMPOSITION.—I B—Tsoi Tsan-fan; N 1—Tayler, Henry; N 2—Penning, A.; II—Ho Yan-sik; N 3—Ford, William, F.; N 4—Cassum, Alarackia; III A—Lai Chiu-kun; III B—Lo Yuk-lai; III C—U Un-cheung.

CLASS PRIZES.—I A—1 Hung Kwok-leung, (Morrison Scholar), Special Prizes from Head Master, 2 Yung Kai-ping (Stewart Scholar), Special Prizes Head Master; 3 Ng Chi-kwan; 4 Hung Hing-tat; B-1, Pan Shui Ki; 2 Yam Lai.

I C.—Senr.—Bunji, E. (Belilios Scholar S.); 2 Silas, M. D.

I—Junr.—1 Bunje, C.; 2 Bunje, H.

IIA—1 Li Ho-Ching; 2 Chu Po-ming.

IIB—1 Fung Yan Kwang; 2 Chan Tsun-kon.

II C.—(Senr.) 1 A. M. Sallim; (Senr.) 2 H. Watling; (Senr.) 3 Waris Khan; Junr.—1 Cassum Alarackia; 2 Juman.

III A—1 Fung Pak-lin; 2 Lai Chiu-kun; 3 Wong Pih-tsun.

III B—1 Fung Kwai-him; 2 Lau Wan-san.

III C—1 Lo Shu-ting; 2 Ng Tsoi-chung (Belilios Junior).

IV A—1 Lu In-cheung (Morrison Junior); 2 Lam Chan-ping; 3 Tsoi Shin-cheung.

IV B—1 Lo Ting-U; 2 Wong Man-yan.

IV C—1 Ho Ching-hoi; 2 Cheng Chai.

V. A—1 Un Kam-sun; 2 Yung Lu.

V. B—1 Chau Kwan-lam; 2 Chu Kwong-ip.

V. C—1 Leung Shi-kau; 2 Chu Po-lam.

VI. A—1 Chan Ping-lun; 2 Shau-ping.

VI. B—1 Im Kwok-bun; 2 Leung Wing-wai.

VI. C—1 Cheng Kwan; 2 Tsoi Shin Kin.

VII A—1 So Kai-hong; 2 Shin Sik-kwan; 3, Sung Tsz-fai.

VII. B—1 Ko Pak-ming; 2 Tsu Kin-pui.

V. I. C—1 Chan Tai-mui; 2 Kwan In-pui.

VII. D—1 Fung Cheung; 2 Ip Tsan-lam.

VIII. A—1 Wong Wai-sham; 2 Yung Yam-man.

VIII. B—1 Wong Ping-chiu; 2 U Tso-hi.

VIII. C—1 Chan Ting-yan; 2 Wong Wan-ho.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, General GASCOIGNE said—Dr. Wright, ladies and gentlemen, this is the second time within the last few days that I have had the great pleasure of presenting prizes at a school in Hongkong. I am sorry for your sakes that the real Governor, Sir Henry Blake, is not here,

because I know he takes an immense interest in educational subjects, and he has also had opportunities greater than myself of studying these subjects. But as I said on Friday at the Diocesan School I say here now again, that your loss is my gain in that I am able in this way, which I should not otherwise be able to do, to learn something of the civil administration of Hongkong, where I myself have received so much kindness and consideration and where I have spent a very happy time. (Applause.) So that I very gladly accepted the invitation and looked upon it as a great pride and privilege to come and present the prizes to-day to the Queen's College. Now, Chinese students of the Queen's College, I think the highest compliment that a man in my position coming here to-day can pay to you, is to praise what is deserving of praise; and I am glad to say I have read and seen and heard very much that is deserving of high praise, but also I think that the highest compliment to you is to point out any matters which I think are capable of improvement, and therefore I have made a note of one or two little matters which at any rate struck me as a looker-on, and you know that the lookers-on sometimes see most of the game. I therefore thought you would welcome any little remarks that occurred to me. The first thing that struck me in reading and hearing what I have done is that I should say it is of the utmost importance that boys who come here should have a thorough groundwork of Chinese education. (Applause.) It would appear to me that the utility of a man in after life is very greatly lessened if he has only got a certain proficiency in English literature and language without a thorough groundwork of his own education to work up that knowledge of the English into a really useful addition to his life. (Applause.) Another point that struck me was that there is a tendency—and I do not say that it is so—but it seems to me that there is a tendency on the part of many of the young men to leave this College, and of the parents to take them away, when they have only got an insufficient smattering of the work they have come to learn. I think that this is a very natural thing. It is exceedingly natural that a young man who has devoted a certain time to the study of the English language and of English literature in general should fancy that he has attained a higher proficiency in these matters than he perhaps has done, and he is tempted to turn the time he has spent into money by going into employment in civil life rather too soon perhaps. Well, if you will take it from me, I think it is neither wise for himself nor perfectly fair to the institution from which he has derived his knowledge. Taking the question of fairness to himself, there is no doubt that if a man goes out from this College with a mere smattering or insufficient grounding, when he gets outside the College he will very quickly lose the knowledge that he has got, and instead of raising himself—raising his salary—and continuing to rise to higher flights he probably will either remain stationary or go back. I would therefore commend that matter not only to yourselves but to your parents and guardians. (Applause.) Now there is another matter which I think is capable of improvement. I notice that the average attendance is capable of improvement. I took the trouble to look over the figures, and in 1899 the total numbers on the roll were 1,344 and the average attendance was 837. Last year the total on the roll had greatly increased; it was 1,483, and the average attendance was only 70 more—that is, 894. Well, I daresay, as Dr. Wright said in his report, the prevalence of plague and the fear of plague may have something to do with this. Still I think it is a point that is deserving of attention and is capable of improvement. Well, I have mentioned the three points that occurred to me which I think were worthy of mention, and I now come to a great number of others which struck me as being deserving of all possible praise. The first thing that struck me was your *Yellow Dragon Magazine*, which I get through your kindness and have got continually during my stay in Hongkong. It is an excellent Magazine and reflects the highest credit on all who edit it and correspond with it. I am very glad to see that

the question of sports is mentioned very generally in it, and I am very glad indeed to learn from Dr. Wright that there has been a sensible improvement in this respect of late years. I believe that some years ago—I think it was Mr. May who called attention to the fact—the Chinese boys did not take very kindly to outdoor games, but I now learn that they have a football and cricket club of their own, and that some of the Chinese boys are in the First XI. I can imagine nothing that would bring about the good feeling, the mutual feeling, which should exist between English boys and Chinese boys than a mutual liking for outdoor sports. (Applause.) The question of a Gymnasium has been mentioned, I think I am right in saying now that that practically which has been so long desired will very shortly be an accomplished fact—(applause)—and I shall hope, even during my stay in Hongkong if it is so, another year to find that there are some really good gymnasts among you. (Applause.) And, now, as to the cadet corps which has been spoken about to me by Dr. Wright, that was the first I had heard of it. As Acting Governor, it has not reached me in any official form, and therefore I should scarcely like without knowing anything further about it to express any definite opinion upon it this morning; but I can only say that if the matter reaches me in an official form, naturally it would from me as a soldier receive the utmost sympathy, and I can promise at any rate that I will weigh it very carefully and give it my very fullest consideration. (Applause.) I would like to tell you now what I dare say a great many of you know—but at any rate I can tell you so—that there are a great number of educational problems just now before the Government. We are awaiting the report of the Educational Committee which was ordered some months ago by Sir Henry Blake to sit, and he himself, and indeed I, in my short period of doing his work, had been in communication with the Secretary of State, Mr. Chamberlain, on the subject. He takes the very greatest interest in the matter, and I trust that when the report of this Committee reaches me I shall be in a position to make certain recommendations which will be a benefit both to the Chinese and to the non-Chinese pupils of all Government and grant-in-aid schools in Hongkong. (Applause.) And now, having spoken on the various points I had mentioned it only remains for me to congratulate with all my heart Dr. Wright and Mr. May, whom Dr. Wright has referred to as having most successfully called on his work during his absence on leave, and, under him all the masters who must have certainly thrown into their work an enormous amount of energy to have brought about the excellent results which I have seen in the examination papers that have been submitted to me by Dr. Wright. I think we must all agree that it reflects the highest possible credit on those gentlemen for the way in which they must have conducted their business to have brought about such very satisfactory results. And, now, students of the College, I congratulate you also. I congratulate those who have been fortunate enough to win their prizes to-day, but I congratulate you all for the manner in which you have set yourselves to work in this College. That is to my mind—I am only new to all this—it comes upon me more or less in fact as a great surprise, I confess; for it seems to me a marvellous thing that Chinese young men should be able to master in the short time they are able to do it in here, the works of Shakespeare and others of our great authors. Really I very much question if many of our English boys at home, given the same opportunities, would be able in that time to master the weeks of Confucius and Mencius. It strikes me as altogether marvellous that it should be so, and it seems to me that the progress of the work done in this College is of a very far-reaching kind, because not only does it extend to Hongkong, not only do I learn that many of the young students who leave this College get into high places in the merchant's offices in Hongkong and in the Government offices and go on from higher to higher grades, not only is this most important to Hongkong itself, but it would seem to me that every man who leaves this College with a knowledge of English ways, and the English

language, English literature and English methods of law and order and justice must in himself spread that knowledge outside, not only among his immediate friends and relations, not only in China, but throughout the whole world. And therefore it would seem to me that this Queen's College, of which really I am ashamed to say I was ignorant of a few days ago, supplies an extraordinary want not only in the Colony of Hongkong but throughout the whole of China. I therefore congratulate Dr. Wright and those under him for the way in which they have carried out their work, and I also congratulate all the pupils under them for the way in which they have accepted the instruction that has been afforded them by Dr. Wright and the other masters. The holidays, I am told, begin to-day. I can only say that I wish you with my whole heart a happy holiday and that you may return to this College all happy and in good health; and I can only add that for the rest of my time in Hongkong I shall take a very warm interest in this College that has been kind enough to invite me to it to present the prizes to-day. (Applause.)

Dr. BATESON WRIGHT said—Your Excellency, I am sure the kind address you have just given to the boys must have made a very great impression upon them, and I trust that some of the parents up in the galleries will pay attention to your remarks both as regards attendance and leaving school. Here the unfortunate difficulty we have with Chinese parents is that they like their boys to go home for every small family function, and this leads very often to an undue extension of their leave, almost without permission. This accounts for some of the lack of attendance of which your Excellency justly complained. I think also, as you remarked, that the plague last year was considerably worse than in 1899 and this is probably another cause. I am sure we shall be very deeply indebted to you if we could see the gymnasium and the cadet corps assume any shape in the next few months. We are very much obliged to you, sir, for distributing the prizes, and we shall not forget your kind attendance and remarks. (Applause.)

Three cheers for the King and for General and Lady Gascoigne ended the proceedings.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

ANNUAL PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

A most interesting ceremony took place in the Diocesan School and Orphanage on the 31st ult. in the annual presentation of prizes to the scholars by H. B. Major-General Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., Acting Governor of the Colony. There was a large attendance of parents and friends, and amongst others present were—Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, K.C., and Mrs. Goodman, Dr. Atkinson, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. A. Mackie, Mr. J. W. Hanson, Ven. Archdeacon Banister, Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Rev. C. Bone, Rev. J. H. France, Rev. T. Wright, Rev. D. Sutherland (Swatow), Rev. R. F. F. Gottschalk, and Rev. G. Goosmann. H. E. the Major-General, who was in full uniform, was accompanied by Lady Gascoigne and Bishop Hoare, Captain Trefusis, A.D.C., and Mr. R. F. Johnson, Private Secretary, being also of the party.

Bishop Hoare occupied the chair, being supported on his right by Major-General Gascoigne and on his left by Mr. G. Piercy, Jr., headmaster of the Diocesan School and Orphanage. A pleasant little entertainment in the shape of a short programme of music had been arranged by Mr. F. G. Whittlock, one of the masters, and before the commencement of the ceremony of the day, the distribution of the prizes, the youthful choir, which has been trained by Mr. Whittlock, sang "Soldier Boys," for which they were warmly applauded. Masters Enstace and Walter Hagen followed with "Sons of the Sea," and the choir, joining in the chorus, added the final touch to a song rendered with great spirit and no inconsiderable merit. Major-General Gascoigne led off the hearty applause which greeted the young singers. Later on the choir gave a selection, "Merry Ditties," which included "The Stately Giraffe," "The Little Girl of Nantucket," "The Man of Edmonton," and "Will o' the Wisp"—a collection of tuneful, easy-going

little snatches of verse very pleasant to listen to.

This lighter part of the forenoon's programme having been concluded, Mr. PIERCY read the annual report on the working of the school, which was as follows:—

Mrs. Piercy and I returned to the Colony on December 14 after an enjoyable holiday in the homeland, and found that the many varied duties of Headmaster had been most admirably carried on during our absence by Mr. Sykes, who was ably assisted by Messrs. Whittock, Brawn and Snuggs, and Mrs. Arnold, whilst Mrs. Snuggs had had charge of the household arrangements. Mr. and Mrs. Snuggs left for America on the day of our arrival. Mr. Whittock has on two occasions got up concerts for the school, which were greatly appreciated. Mr. Brawn arrived in March from the Birmingham School Board, and, in addition to careful work in school hours, has taken great interest in the playground and very much improved our cricket and football club, so that our team has been unusually successful in play against other schools. For nearly four years, Mrs. Arnold has worked well and successfully and exercised a salutary influence over the boys; we trust that her contemplated short trip to Australia will be pleasant and completely restore her health, impaired by several years' residence in Hongkong. Owing to the absence of our Band instructor, who was serving with the Hongkong Regiment in North China, we were unable to keep on our Drum and Fife Band, originated a dozen years ago by a former assistant master, Mr. William Macchell, whose early death in England last year was greatly deplored. Arrangements have been made to resume the Band practices after the holidays. The health of the school has been remarkably good. This is attributable to the strict attention paid to cleanliness, the physical training by our Drill Instructor from the Royal Welch Fusiliers, and the regular swimming and sea-bathing during the summer months. Our thanks are due to the Government Medical Staff and Mr. Chadwick Kew, dentist, for professional services. In July, 19 boys entered for the Oxford University Local Examinations; 15 passed, viz.—2 Seniors, 4 Juniors, and 9 in the Preliminary. Our percentage was 79, which was considerably higher than that for the whole Colony. As the average age of the pupils in this School is much below that of the other large schools, this result is the more gratifying. Under Mr. Brawn's careful tuition, 3 boys successfully passed Pitman's Shorthand Examination for Theory Certificates. The average attendance has fallen off a little, being 146 against 154 in 1901. This was entirely amongst the day scholars, and was caused by the plague and the opening of a large free school for Chinese in the neighbourhood. The number of European boys is increasing. Mr. Irving, the new Inspector of Schools, conducted the annual examination in the City Hall on December 3rd and 4th, and the *viva voce* part was held here on December 14th and 18th, the results, just made known, being as follows: 112 boys (who had made the 100 attendances required by Government), were examined; 100 passed or 89.2 per cent. In English, History, Elementary Science, Mensuration, Geometrical Drawing and Copy Writing 100 per cent. passed, in Geography 95, Reading 94, Grammar and Dictation 93, Composition 90, Arithmetic 87, Physical Geography 76, Algebra 70, Euclid 64%. The Rev. F. T. Johnson has attended during the year to give religious instruction to the older boys, and the Rev. T. Wright examined the whole school in Scripture. His report is appended. The following gentlemen have again kindly presented prizes:—The Bishop of Victoria, Hon. W. M. Goodman, K.C., Hon. Wei Yuk, Sir T. Jackson, Messrs. Fung Wa Chun, Choy Leep-chi, Choy Po-sin, A. Mackie, A. J. Mackie, D. Nowrojee, and Sin Tak-fan.

The report was greeted repeatedly with applause, as was also the following report by Rev. T. Wright:—I have had the pleasure of conducting the Scripture Examination this year, and have been agreeably surprised at the standard of excellence which the school has attained in Scriptural knowledge. The five upper forms were examined by means of printed questions, the two lower *viva voce*. In all, I examined 112 boys, and of these 100 passed the examination with credit to themselves and to

their masters. The latter have succeeded in imparting an intimate and, on the whole, accurate knowledge of the prescribed subject—a task of no little difficulty when it is considered that English is a foreign tongue to a large proportion of the lads. The margin between the first and second boys in each form was very narrow. The answers were, with rare exceptions, thoughtful, even when not absolutely correct. The teachers cannot be too careful in seeing that the repetition (especially in the Catechism) is intelligent and accurate in expression. The two upper forms might advantageously have their syllabus extended a little. I consider that the answering generally was much superior to what would have been received from a similar school at Home.

The distribution of the prizes by H. E. Major-General Gascoigne followed. Each recipient was heartily cheered by his fellow pupils, and received a few congratulatory words from His Excellency. The prize-winners are:—

FORM PRIZES.

Form VII (1) F. Drude, (2) Fan Kam. Form VI (1) P. E. Hastings, (2) W. Blumenberg. Form V (1) Tam Hok-kwai, (2) U Wai-tak. Form IV (1) Cheong Chi, (2) E. Law. Form III (1) Ng Wai, (2) Sz Chung-ying. Form II (1) E. Alvarez, (2) R. J. Hastings. Form I (1) G. Evans, (2) F. Summers.

SCRIPTURE.

Form VII (1) Fan Kam, (2) Fan Kau. Form VI (1) W. Blumenberg, (2) A. Melbye. Form V (1) L. Arnold, (2) L. le Breton. Form IV (1) E. Law, (2) J. Glaiserman. Form III (1) Ng Wai, (2) J. Crolius. Form II (1) P. Baudet, (2) E. Alvarez. Form I (1) Sun A-siu, (2) Ho Kai-fan.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Form VII.—Mathematics, Chey Ying-man. Form VI.—Euclid, A. Melbye. Physical Geography, P. E. Hastings. Form V.—Mathematics, U Wai-tak. Physical Geography, L. le Breton. Form IV.—Algebra, Cheong Chi. Map Drawing, Fung Hing-yuk. Drawing, A. Mackenzie. Music, J. C. Palmer.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES.

Senior.—F. Drude, Fan Kam. Junior.—E. A. Ablong, Chey Ying-man, C. W. Olson, H. H. Strangman. Preliminary.—W. Blumenberg, Cheong Uyan, P. E. Hastings, E. Long, A. Mackenzie, A. Melbye, F. W. Moore, G. Thomas, Wong Shiu-kwong.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND THEORY CERTIFICATE.

F. Drude, Fan Kam, and Fan Kan. Major-General GASCOIGNE then addressed the school. He said,—My Lord Bishop, ladies and gentlemen, and scholars of the Diocesan School, I can assure you it has been a very great pleasure to me that I should be asked to come here and present the prizes to you. Of course, I know that Sir Henry Blake took an immense interest in this school, and I regret for your sakes that he should have been unable to come here instead of me. But your loss is my gain, because I am able in this way to come here and see a little of the social institutions of Hongkong, and I may say I am very glad indeed of the opportunity to see something of these institutions, because I take an immense interest in—I might say I have an immense love for—Hongkong, where I have spent now three exceedingly happy years. Therefore I welcomed with great pleasure the invitation to come here and learn something which otherwise, as the General Officer Commanding the Troops, I should not have been able to learn of the civil institutions in the Colony. Well, from what I have seen and from what I have heard and from what I have read of this school, I certainly do not hesitate to say that it gives me immense pleasure to have come here amongst you and see the good work being done here; I do not hesitate to say it is a matter of great astonishment and great surprise to me to see the excellent work that is being carried out and that has been carried out in this Diocesan School. (Applause.) I can only say that to my mind it reflects the highest credit on Mr. Piercy, and as I understand that Mrs. Piercy—I have been told so—takes an immense personal interest in the comfort and welfare of the boys, I congratulate Mrs. Piercy also on the success that has attended her kind efforts.

(Applause.) As Mr. Piercy has just said, he lately came back from a long furlough, and it is only fair, as he himself most modestly and most properly said, to give full credit in the successful working of this institution to Mr. Sykes. (Applause.) I congratulate all the masters under Mr. Piercy. I think that all of them must have shown an enormous amount of zeal and energy to have brought things to the state in which I see them, and which the mere fact of these prizes having been won goes to prove. I congratulate you boys also with all my heart, not only those who have won prizes and to whom I have had the pleasure of handing them, but also those who have not won prizes and who I hope will endeavour to win them on a future occasion. I hope you will look upon them not only as prizes in this school, but as prizes towards that bigger school which in after life we have all got to go into from school. (Applause.) There is one point that has struck me very much indeed. Last night, when I received Mr. Piercy's report, I was studying it. Now, you know I am a soldier by profession, and I have been a soldier all my life, and my experience of soldiers—and I say the same equally about sailors—is that they are always taught to know that the first things they have to learn are "duty" and "religion." I read with an immense amount of pleasure last night that this Diocesan School not only conveys its secular teaching, but mixes it with religion. Well, I may say that that was the strongest inducement in bringing me here. When I read that last night I was astonished; Christian and religious training is an enormous thing to inculcate in a school of mixed nationalities such as this. It cannot fail for one thing, to bring us all more together, and as duty and religion invariably go hand in hand, it must unquestionably be the first and most important factor in the well-being of the institution. (Applause.) I say to you Chinese boys too that I have learnt another thing and that is: I observed that in 1900, when the Lord Bishop himself was performing the function I have had the pleasure of doing to-day, distributing the prizes, he said he had been immensely struck with the fact of the amount of interest and energy that the Chinese boys evinced in acquiring the English language. Well, from what I can learn from the report, that interest and that keenness have rather increased than diminished, and I wish to congratulate you Chinese boys on that fact. I congratulate ourselves also, because I am perfectly certain of this—that the more the study of the English language can be accepted by the Chinese, and the more they can work it up, the more they will learn thoroughly that our English institutions, our English laws, our English ways of taking affairs in life, are all governed by and start from the one word, "Justice." Therefore, the more they can thoroughly learn the language and recognise that we are brothers together here where the flag of England floats, the better it will be both for them and for us. (Applause.) Well now, boys, I have made my little speech and told you about the first teachings of a soldier, and now I am going to speak to you more as a friend to friends. I have been very glad indeed to see another thing here, which was brought to my notice in giving the prizes away, and that is that sports and games are not forgotten in this institution. There is nothing, believe me, that makes a man a better man, physically and morally, than to devote a certain portion of his time to field sports, and so I am glad to see that part of your instruction is not forgotten in this institution. Well now, it is the first time I have had the opportunity of giving the prizes away, and as I say, it has been a very great pleasure to me. Now, as it is the first time you have seen me here, and as possibly it will be the last—although I shall endeavour to come again, even in a minor capacity, in order to watch you—I should like to ask for a favour. I may be encroaching on dangerous ground, and if so the Lord Bishop and Mr. Piercy must overlook the matter and refuse my request. Now, boys, you are going away on your holidays, and I shall venture to ask for a small extension of them—just two or three days extra, and if my request is granted you may have pleasure in the enjoyment of your holidays in reflecting that the extra two or

three days were got at the request of General Gascoigne. (Loud applause.)

After long sustained cheers for Major-General Gascoigne, Bishop Hoare, in a few humorous remarks, informed the scholars that, in deference to His Excellency's wishes, the holidays, which commenced that day would extend to the 4th of March, not to the 1st, as was originally intended. The announcement, needless to say, was received with loud cheers.

The proceedings terminated, after the singing of "God Save the King," with cheers all round

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

The eleventh annual general meeting of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong was held on the 31st ult. in the Rooms, 3, Des Vœux Road. Mr. W. Ramsey, Acting President, occupied the chair.

The report of the Committee of Management was as follows:—

The Committee of Management have much pleasure in presenting their report for the year 1901. The membership has slightly increased during the year and is made up as follows:—Ordinary members, 213; visiting A members, 106; visiting B members, 22; associates, 0; honorary, 3; total, 344. We regret to record the loss by death of our respected President, Mr. R. Cooke, and also of the following members: Messrs. Brownhill, Aitken, Jackson, Wilson and Black. 21 members have resigned and 32 new members have been enrolled during the year. The subscriptions were raised in April in accordance with a resolution passed at the last annual general meeting of members and are now as follows:—Ordinary members, \$2.50 per month; visiting A members, \$1.50 per month; visiting B members, \$5 per year; associates, \$5. We desire to draw the attention of members to the falling off in the bar and billiard-table receipts during the year just closed which has done a good deal to annul the financial benefit which it was expected would be derived from the increase in the monthly subscriptions which were imposed last year, and we trust the members will see their way to make greater use of the rooms in the future than they have done in the past. A visit was paid to the Hok On Cement Works and was much enjoyed by the members who took part in it. We have not considered it necessary to write any value off the furniture. The annual dinner was held in the Institution Rooms on the 9th November and a dance was held in the City Hall on the evening of the 20th December; both of these were successful and well attended. A smoking concert was held on the 28th October but it was unfortunately not a financial success. We have since 1st April raised the insurance on our furniture and stock from \$4,000 to \$6,000. In August the manager, Mr. Jones, resigned by request of the committee, and Mr. Wilkinson was appointed in his place, but owing to bad health he sent in his resignation in November. Mr. Collins was then appointed and is now in charge of the premises. Electric bells have been fitted throughout the rooms for the convenience of members and appear to be appreciated. Two billiard handicaps have been played and after good contests were won by Mr. J. W. Kinghorn and Mr. J. W. Kew. We have obtained a portrait of our late President; and Mr. J. W. Kinghorn, a member who for many years has taken a deep interest in the Institution and was a vice-president, presented us with his portrait. Both of these are now hung on the wall. Mr. Kinghorn also presented the Institution with a piano and his billiard cue on the eve of his departure for England. Two interesting engineering papers have been read and discussed during the last year, the subjects being "Registration Societies" by Mr. W. G. Winterburn, and "Liquid Fuel" by Mr. J. Lambert. A member who desires to remain anonymous has placed \$20.00 in our hands for the purpose of starting a reserve fund; as this seems to be a subject worthy of consideration we hope that the matter will be discussed at the annual general meeting. The ballot papers for the election of your Managing Committee for 1902 have been issued and will be opened on the evening of the 31st, at the annual general meeting. After the announcement of the ballot for the new Managing Committee it will be necessary

to appoint a President, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer and two Auditors for the ensuing year.

The balance-sheet, as audited by Messrs. W. G. Winterburn and A. Ritchie, showed that during the year 1901 the income had been \$21,755.42, including \$1,295.42 brought forward from the previous year, and \$6,439 from subscriptions; while the expenditure amounted to \$17,545.52, leaving a balance of \$4,249.90 to be carried forward to the current year.

The CHAIRMAN said he had in the first place, on behalf of the members of the Institution, to express the deep regret which was felt at the loss by death, since the last general meeting, of their president, Mr. Cook, whose high position and eminent attainments were well known to all. He had been connected with the Institution from its formation and always took a great interest in the welfare of the members. Also he had to give expression to the general regret at the deaths of Mr. Aitken and Mr. Brownhill, two members who had always been ready to assist in the advancement of the Institution, and whose connection with it dated from its formation; they had been members of the Committee for many years. It had been mentioned in the report that the photograph of Mr. Cook had been hung on the walls of the Institute. Their old friend Mr. Aitken's photograph would also have occupied a place on the walls that night but for some delay that had occurred in its delivery; it would be ready in a week, however. Other members had passed away during the year, who though not so well known to many there present, would doubtless be missed by many at home in the old country. The Chairman went on to refer to the principal points mentioned in the report and expressed regret that the Institution had gone slightly back during the year; even with the extra 50 cents subscription there was a small debit balance. He appealed to the members to give it their increased support and especially he appealed to the seafaring members, for he was sure the rules were all that could be desired.

Mr. J. KIRKWOOD drew attention to the large amount appearing under Charges Account, \$838, and asked for some information on the point.

The CHAIRMAN stated that this account was mainly made up by the cost of putting in electric bells, repair of furniture, etc.

Mr. KIRKWOOD suggested that in future the different items might be detailed.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. G. BAIN, the report and balance-sheet were adopted.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the proposal mentioned in the report to form a reserve fund, said he had been asked by the Committee to bring the matter forward. There was no doubt it would be a very good thing.

Mr. T. HUGHES pointed out that there was an attendance of only about 30 out of a membership of about 344. Would it not be better to send out a printed form to the members asking them whether they would contribute to such a fund? Personally he was ready to subscribe \$10 if others came forward.

Mr. KIRKWOOD went on to draw a comparison between the Shanghai and the Hongkong Institutions, especially with reference to the large amount of uncollected "chits" which appeared in the accounts, and suggested that the subscription should be raised to \$3.

The Hon. TREASURER (Mr. W. M. Everall) pointed out that a large proportion of the uncollected "chits" appearing in the accounts had been since collected.

The CHAIRMAN was of opinion that so far as regarded the working of the Hongkong Institution it was not very far behind that of Shanghai.

After some further discussion regarding the working of the Institute, in the course of which it was suggested that the "chit" system be abolished entirely, the following office-bearers were appointed; and the proceedings ended with the customary votes of thanks:—

President, M. W. Ramsay; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. D. Macdonald and E. J. Main; Secretary, Mr. J. E. Millar; Treasurer, Mr. C. Fookan; Auditors, Messrs. W. G. Winterburn and A. Ritchie; Committee of Management, Messrs. D. Banks, J. R. Mudie, J. Lambert, W. A. Crake, E. O. Murphy, W. C. Jack, J. D. Logan, E. C. Wilks, T. W. Robertson, J. D. W. Thomson, J. W. Graham, and D. Macdonald.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The first promenade concert in aid of the widow of the late Colour-Sergeant Kirby, R.W.F., was held in the Theatre Royal on the 3rd inst. The attendance, though good, would have been larger but for the keen weather prevailing, which made people, however charitable, disinclined to venture out of doors. Before the commencement of the concert inside the Theatre, the band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry and the pipers of the H.K. and S.B.R.A. played popular selections outside, where a large gathering listened to the music. To meet the requirements of a promenade concert, the seats in the body of the Theatre had been removed and the floor covered with matting, whilst round the pillars and along the front of the stage were grouped potted plants. The instrumental and vocal parts of the programme, which consisted of fourteen items, had been admirably arranged and were as admirably carried out, instrumentalists and vocalists alike receiving the hearty plaudits of the audience.

The second of the promenade concerts for the benefit of the widow of the late Colour-Sergeant Kirby, R.W.F., was given on the 4th inst. in the Theatre Royal before a fairly large attendance. As on the previous evening, the orchestral music was the feature of the entertainment. Solo songs were contrived by several of the leading amateurs in the colony, and on the whole the concert was of excellent quality. Much credit is due to Bandmaster Moir and those associated with him in the promotion of these entertainments for the good results that have been obtained, musically; the public have not turned out to them in such numbers, however, as to make it likely that the financial result will be all that could be desired.

SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, 1st February.

H.M.S. "PIGMY"

Arrived here from Hongkong on the 28th inst., and is returning thither to-day.

CONCERT.

On Thursday night, the 30th, some of the ship's company of H.M.S. *Pigmy* gave an entertainment, consisting of songs, recitation, and physical drill, in the Kialat Club. There was a very large attendance, and a pleasant evening was spent.

NEW POSTAGE RATES.

The Chinese Imperial Post Office in a notification issued two days ago informs the public that the rate of postage on letters to Hongkong will henceforth be 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, and thereby abolishes the old rate of 2 cts. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. This does not, however, affect the rates of postage hitherto existing between ports and places in China.

ERRATUM.

In my last communication *re* the above, I erroneously reported that the Hongkong Post Office in its second circular notified that the postage on letters of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. weight, sent through Chinese post-offices, would be 5 cts. This is wrong, and should have read 5 cts. for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

M. Popoff, of the Russian Legation at Peking, writing to the *Viestnik Evropa*, says that Pu Chun, the deposed heir apparent, is an empty-headed, youthful braggart, of extremely unprepossessing personal appearance, having large and coarse features, which bear no trace of his distinguished origin. He dresses after the manner of the people, his tastes are vulgar and depraved, and his manners forbidding. His chief occupation and amusement is a regular daily visit to the theatre, where he sits in the front, gesticulating wildly and stamping his feet throughout the performance. Since the flight of the Court from Peking the Prince has been frequently flogged with rods, and otherwise punished, by order of the Empress Dowager, for his coarsely-insulting railery against her Majesty. Some of these incidents were of such a nature as to raise a strong suspicion that the Prince's intellect is not of normal balance.

FRENCH AIMS IN SIAM.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Bangkok, 22nd January.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

Russia's reputation as the bogey of the East is losing nothing just now in Siam. Such of the world as interests itself in the large political movements of Asia has long regarded France as the only possible interloper in the field. That is the declared view of the Nationalists in France until no one doubts that the ascendancy of that party, or its acquisition of control sufficient to enable it to swing the French colonial policy, would bring into the open tendencies toward expansion now but ill concealed. What the Foreign Offices know or think in this regard may be quite beyond reach, but if the lynxes that they notoriously employ to watch affairs in this part of the world have not gone blind, the guess may be ventured that they look upon France as the pawn of Russia: to be used as long as it may seem of service to the player, but to be neglected or put aside without a pang, if means better suited to the purpose in view may present themselves. A move to disturb the integrity of Siam would encounter vigorous English protest. Germany is too keen for trade and is getting too much of it to be lured at present by promise of fresh territory. The foreigners whose heads are supposed to be most frequently together over affairs Siamese are named Olarovsky and Klobukowsky. If it were Olarovsky and Tower, or Olarovsky and Von Saldern, a glance would indicate that Russia and England or Russia and Germany were hobnobbing. Klobukowsky is the French Minister. One may surmise the mental workings in the French Foreign Office which led to the selection, as co-labourer with the Russian Minister, of a diplomat whose ancestral strain certifies that he is not to be lost in the maze of official politeness, and whose instinct and skill may detect unfailingly and at once deviations of his friend toward Tower, Von Saldern, or anyone else, should the game take that turn.

France and Russia, of course, will not fall out. Too many material interests bind them together. Their representatives may work in harmony and good faith until further notice. While apparently callous to the opinion of others, Russia cannot conceivably ignore or de-pise it, and enough of it attends her operations in the North to make quite safe the prediction that notice of intent to control the South will be long deferred. France is the handy whip to bring the South into line, or to prevent its falling out of line and into a procession led by some government not easily moulded to Russian ultimate aims. How the game will result need not be doubted if outside Powers will keep hands off. French colonial policy is bound to be vacillating. In respect to Indo-China at least, the venture has cost quit all it is worth. Should the Nationalist wave sweep over France, as seems to be the diplomatic expectation here, it would naturally push forward not only plans for aggrandisement in Siam, but those which were indicated in the French bombardment of mission property near Swatow last year, which kept several gunboats in evidence for months in the streams of Kwangtung Province and which prompted fears for the safety of Canton. Again it is believed here that the Chinese concession obtained by Calvin S. Brice for his American syndicate, for a railway from Canton to Hankow, has fallen into Russian hands. If the line planned from Hankow to Peking is Russian, as common rumour has long asserted, a neat programme would seem to be scheduled by those whom Olarovsky and Klobukowski represent. The Yangtze oyster may be left, but Manchuria above and Indo-China below will nearly have closed their jaws upon it.

THE EFFECT OF THEIR COLLABORATION.

This prospect, so far as it concerns France, may well drive Nationalist sentiment to cover. Opposition to that sentiment is mainly sustained by the moral certainty that Chinese colonisation is a drain upon the common purse which the dribblings of trade by no means offset. French accounts run a course so labyrinthine that no one has presumed to write an intelligible balance-sheet for Indo-China. But this transfer to a

private syndicate of the much heralded government project to penetrate Yunnan with a railway, and thus divert to Saigon the trade from the interior of South China that now finds outlet at Hongkong, may not unfairly be construed as evidence that the statistical bewilders in Paris have reached the limit of their ingenuity to conceal the facts. Colonial development must add to the public burdens, and increase the difficulty of concealing the weight of such burdens. Should they become manifest, and the French people learn that after forty years, the colony in Indo-China is still a financial drag instead of a benefit, a prophet would not be needed to foretell the fate of Nationalism. The tendency in which Russia is helping France must inevitably impose increased cost upon France. If territorial possession were adequate return for fresh outlay, or if the record of the past promised for the future a valuable national asset, there might be room to speculate on the effects of a public awakening; but if new expenses roll up and cannot be hidden, and if the official accountants employed to obscure them shall be put aside, in order that others employed to get at the truth may explore the accounts, the disclosures may well startle a public given to impulsive demonstration. The issue then to be presented to the French people will at least be plain and intelligible, as it has never yet been upon colonial affairs hereabouts. The only danger of a falling out with Russia would come from an abiding decision by the French people that the control of South China, with Siam thrown in, will be worth the gamble, with the certainty that for some time the plays must be losing ones. If they decide that the glory of this acquisition will not pay, and that a doubtful venture should not be continued, in the hope of making good losses already incurred, they may be thoroughly glad to turn over assets for which the two diplomats now appear to be scheming to a friendly government whose policy of territorial gain never changes. That is why it is worth while for Russia to keep at this court, where it has no subjects to protect and no commercial interests to serve, a Minister at £4,000 per year, more than double that of any other diplomatic representative, to maintain a Legation far and away the leader in official and social hospitality. The Minister has already anticipated his dreams by building a flag-staff which overtops everything in Bangkok, and is so tall that it has to be trussed and yard-armed like mainmast to keep it in place. Whatever the entertainment allowance in addition to salary, the prize in view is certainly worth the outlay from the Russian standpoint.

FRENCH ENTERPRISE.

France is moving by rather rapid stages toward the end in view. Her consuls, having picketed the Siamese borders, are occupying points for diplomatic strategy within the kingdom. As agents for trade no objection can be made to their presence. The circumstance that other governments contrive to give trade ample attention from the capital can hardly be advanced as an argument for discouraging French enterprise. Since trade has not kept pace with such elaborate preparation to care for it, the new consuls are busying themselves with a registration scheme. The work is quite suggestive in that it embraces many persons to whom suspicion of French allegiance never tached. Chinese from Hainan are included in it. At least 200,000 of them are believed to be in Siam. If the collection of their names can serve at all French plans, the inference can hardly be escaped that France will help itself to that island whenever exigencies in relation with Siam may seem to require it. The territorial character of Siamese territory makes applicable what is known in diplomacy as the law of *protégés*. If the number of French dependents were increased by the Hainan overflow which has settled in Siam, Minister Klobukowsky might with technical plausibility make many demands upon this government that can now properly be submitted only as matters for favour. Modesty has not been one of the shining official traits of M. Klobukowsky, with Hainan still Chinese property. Possibilities from that quarter if rights were to pass from shadow to substance might well be limitless, so long as anything coveted by France remained.

M. KLOBUKOWSKY'S ARRIVAL.

The French Minister arrived here in September. Minister Olarovsky took him

immediately in tow, arranging a dinner in his honour, for which invitations were sent to the diplomatic body and to Siamese officials of high station. The death of President McKinley, occurring two days before the date set for the dinner, induced several diplomats and some of the local officials to withdraw their acceptances. This calamity could not be permitted, however, to disturb the dinner plan. A Foreign Office reception to M. Klobukowsky was next arranged, from which the foreign representatives so carefully absented themselves that to this day no Siamese official will admit responsibility for the affair. With these lugubrious introductions to diplomatic and court life, it seemed fitting that M. Klobukowsky should next pay his respects to M. Doumer, the French Governor at Saigon. He stepped off at Chantaboon, where a French garrison has for some years occupied Siamese property, and is still fortifying it as evidence of peaceful intention. There he obtained an Annamite guard enlisted in the French service, with which he proceeded to Battambang, where there are no French troops and the control is wholly Siamese. On the way there various Siamese officials whom he encountered protested against his going into a peaceful region with a guard of soldiers. He declared to each of them that the men were not soldiers—those who saw them in China when the allies marched on Peking will remember how like *ricardiers* they looked—but were merely a civil guard that he kept for protection against brigands. The Siamese did not carry their disbelief in this assertion beyond the point of verbal protest. Whether in taking along a military guard he intended to provoke resistance or to complicate in some way a political situation already strained, is quite as uncertain as his motive for making the visit at all. No one has discovered what he could see or do at Battambang, except to provoke distrust or make mischief, a disposition which needed no new evidence to give it credibility.

CHANTABOON.

When the Minister and the Governor talked over the situation at Saigon, they decided that it would be a good thing for the Governor to come here and put himself in personal touch with the Court. Quarters within the Palace grounds were placed at his service, and he fared like a potentate. Such treatment doubtless fitted his station, but if it had the effect of softening the French programme, one must wonder what the original draft may have been. Governor Doumer left the impression that the French wished to withdraw from Chantaboon, for the garrison there constituted merely an expensive guard over territory not requiring the protection of foreigners. Yet the garrison there has certainly not been weakened, nor have the means of defence; and the condition of original occupancy remains operative, that the Siamese must maintain order in that district, but cannot place troops or police there or exercise other control over it. Since this condition cannot run out until the Siamese shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the French their ability to keep order over territory from which their agencies for order are excluded, the Chantaboon defences were clearly not constructed and are not maintained for Siamese benefit. Probably no one is expected to believe that there is the slightest present notion of abandoning them. On the other hand, disturbing rumours reach here continually of movements which threaten French encroachment in various quarters, ostensibly in the interests of *protégés*, by one means or another adopted or with prospect of adoption, but who need no special care in the ordinary course of political relations.

WHAT FRANCE WANTS.

These are matters of French initiative which proceed without consulting Siam, and apparently heedless of the feelings or wishes of this government. There are affairs in regard to which consultation is necessary. Since France forced its boundary line in 1893 over a large area until then Siamese, native official favour has not leaned in the French direction, while persons of other nationalities have become well entrenched in places of power and influence. France poses as an injured party, on account of this fancied discrimination against her citizens. Consultations on the matter have not tended to that harmony of spirit which is

publicly professed. Little gets out about official interviews, but there have been several of them and relations have reached such a stage that in common speech regarding them they are characterised as "conferences on the French demand." If full credence be allowed official outgivings or admissions, the French grievance is that patronage in departments of the Siamese government has not been confided to French direction; and the demand is that some departments be turned over to the French. Every public department except that of the Navy has a Siamese chief, but administration is practically foreign in some of them, the English managing education, finance, forests, and police, the Germans looking after railroads, posts and telegraphs, and Danes officering the Navy. Such foreigners as serve in the Department of Public Works are Italian. There are only a few of them, and they have not signified that they set much store by that employment. There is no government work more urgent than that relating to public works. The French seem ambitious to take charge of it. One of the demands is understood to be that the Italians be ousted and that the French be invited to officer that department and to advance it to the prominence that it deserves to occupy. Offices held by foreigners have habitually been filled by invitation extended in Europe through Siamese Ministers at various capitals. While Italian architects and engineers may not be specially enamoured of assignment to Siam, a proposition that they be thrown out unceremoniously, after having been invited to come, can hardly strike them as considerate. A retirement for the purpose of change, as a political exigency, might doubtless be arranged. If such a change carried with it nothing more than the extension to France of compliments like those paid to England, Germany, and Denmark, Siam might not pause to bring it amicably about. When the suggestion reaches the King in the form of a demand, it may well jog his memory and his observation. Continued occupation of Siam's territory by French troops, disquieting reports from frontier points, the consular registration scheme, which discloses the presence of more than 9,000 French protégés in this city alone, the Battombong incident, and the exceptional cordiality manifested between the French and Russian legations point to projects and activities that cannot be viewed with native composure. Moreover, those in public service to whom plans of large political import are not confided but whose solicitude for Siam would induce suggestion, and possibly effective help otherwise, if they could keep reliably informed, or their counsel were invited, have no assurance that the so-called demands stop at a bid for administrative control of the public works. There can be no assurance in any quarter that they will stop there, even if they go no further now.

IS THERE A CRISIS AHEAD?

Above and beyond all possible speculation stands forth in view the fresh energy which French plans in regard to Siam have acquired since the arrival of the new Minister. Nothing so vigorous, bold, or comprehensive in European relations here has ever before commanded diplomatic attention. The work in progress costs money, and French money is paying for it in expectation of course of benefits wholly French. There may be no rapidly approaching crisis for Siam. Apprehension on that account has not been excited. If concrete official opinion may not be quoted, no trust is betrayed in saying that it regards the French purpose as shaped toward suzerain, if not toward sovereign, power in Siam. Russia has too much on hand elsewhere to be in a hurry, if she would. She may help with advice and assurances of support and wait for her pay, confident that she will get it with interest quite as soon as she may need it. When France shall have tired of the toy of colonial empire, the Russian lap will be outspread to receive it. This is the present drift if signs are rightly read by trained political observers here.

There are rumours flying about the East, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, of a coming amalgamation of the British India and P. & O. Companies with Sir James L. Mackay, K.C.I.E., as Chairman.

TIENTSIN.

THE WEATHER.

Tientsin, 20th January.

A spell of unseasonably fine genial weather is the chief feature of the last week. The ice on the ponds is all in a state of honeycomb, and the Tientsin Reach of the Peiho is as open as in summer. Folk are talking nonsense and predicting an early spring, as if Boreas had not yet time to blow and annoy. There are yet two fine invigorating months to come before we can even talk of spring.

THE ROBBERY

at the Astor House wash-houses has, I see, caused a lot of misapprehension in the south as to the insecurity of foreign Tientsin. The whole thing has been written up out of all proper perspective, and has given wholly wrong impressions. The big hotel has adobe-built laundry premises quite outside the Settlement, beyond the Mud Wall; a gang of native thieves entered these the night after the head washerman had got his monthly settlement, hoping to relieve him of a known \$300. He had happily paid his men and consequently had only \$167 in hand. This the rascals took; they also helped themselves to some of the man's clothing and a quantity of the Hotel linen and got clean off. They came in force, 31 in number, most of them armed and severely beat one of the coolies who offered resistance; this is the matter which has been wired all over China, and magnified into an importance it does not deserve.

SOCIAL AMUSEMENT

is under a big head of steam this winter, and Gordon Hall plays quite a great feature in the lives of the foreign residents. The A.D.C. has already given three entertainments—*Our Regiment*; a smoking concert, to which ladies were for the first time admitted, and to the programme of which they contributed; and a variety entertainment which was divided between "burnt-cork" and the well-known farce *Chiselling*. All have been successful, though there is some regret felt that the Corps does not have a more ambitious programme and do something worthier of the ability of its ranks than these bagatelles. Mr. Pinero's *Magistrate* is now in rehearsal and we are promised *Dandy Dick* for the spring races. The Empire Comedy and Vaudeville Company is here now, and had a great opening night on the 18th January. This is the first time in the history of the Port that a troupe has had the courage to come up in the winter, and is a great proof that the old time conditions of Tientsin life are radically changing. Unhappily, the ideals of the Company are not high, reaching only to the level of the Colonial Music Hall of third or fourth rate standing: poor singing and good dancing are the chief features of the bill of fare, though in common honesty it must be said that in Mr. Steve Adson they have an extremely clever and versatile comedian.

MR. ATKINS

has not been forgotten in the late festivities. The ladies and he are on the best of terms, and several excellent entertainments have been got up for his benefit at their initiative. I grieve to say that a gallant fellow of the Royal Welsh, named Shephard, went under the ice at Tangku last week. They say that the *p'ai-tze* (sledge) coolie went into the hole after him, after assisting two others out. If this be true the action is heroic as it is all but certain death to go into a river ice-hole when the tide is running underneath the ice. The case is usually hopeless, for even if there are holes lower down the unhappy man is drowned before he reaches them.

The Garrison is under the impression that there will be

GREAT CHANGES ALL ROUND

in the spring; it is deemed probable that there will be great reductions in the Allied Forces. We Tientsin folk have still the greatest doubt of the wisdom of this policy, though in many ways we should rejoice to see the military give place to the civil. There is very little real evidence, beyond the assurances of Yuan Shikai and the Peking bureaucracy, of real security for European life and property yet; and everything that the Allies now give up lessens the number of warranties. The Chinese are especially making great efforts to get back Tientsin City and the Railway, no doubt on account of "face

as well as of administrative pickings. The Tientsin Provisional Government's mandate is clearly not yet exhausted, and there are many things to be done in the way of public improvement which only it can do.

AS REGARDS THE RAILWAY,

there are bitter and wide-spread complaints, not as to its general administration, which is distinctly good, but as to the preposterous tariff which the Military Administration has made. Their one aim seems to be a fine credit balance, to which, of course, there will be an official sequel in "honours." Instead of the wise, old-time policy of "What can we do to create and develop a traffic?" it now seems to be "What is the maximum freight these goods will bear?" "But don't you know that when the Chinese come back, and see that you have charged such high fares and freights with success to yourselves, they will want to do the same, and the influence on trade will be permanently bad?" "Oh!—bless the Chinese, and what they may do afterwards! We are here to run the Railway as we like. Why! even as it is, the rates compare beautifully with those of India. You people don't know how well off you are"; and this reference to India is supposed to be the last possible word on the subject. If in India it is so, why then, *Bos locutus est*. What can poor jackals in China know about anything? Mind you, these men are good administrators: it is only in their hopeless inability to see the larger issues involved in a bad fiscal policy that we have fault to find with them.

THE ANNUAL MUNICIPAL MEETINGS

will be our next subject of public interest. Both of the British Concessions have made great progress during the year and the balance sheets, in each case, will show that we have already made good the financial leeway due to the Great Sedition. The Municipal Extension, as the Junior Concession is called, already shows the respectable income of Tls. 13,000 in its second budget. For though it has been in existence for five years the Chinese had three years' immunity from all taxation. There are many subjects of great and permanent public interest to be brought up this year. The Senior Concession will probably apply for some change in the suffrage clauses of the Land Regulations, as the supply of good men for the duties which must be done is too small. So many landowners are absentees, and the few others who are here are such busy men that it has become an absolute impossibility for the one or two men available to do the Municipal work unless their private interests are to suffer. —*N.-C. Daily News*.

NORTHERN NOTES.

The following items are from the *P. & T. Times* of the 25th ult.:—

It is believed by many Chinese that Yu Hsien is still alive, and is in constant communication with Tuan and Tung Fuhsiang.

We understand that Mr. H. Ijuin, the Japanese Consul at Tientsin, has been promoted to the rank of Consul-General by recent orders from Tokyo.

We are assured that it is now absolutely certain that the names of the Volunteers who did such good service during the Siege have been sent forward to the War Office.

A high official who was honoured by being allowed to kneel before the Dowager states that she wept bitterly when told of the changes in Tientsin, and used very unladylike language about Tuan and Kang Yi.

We regret to hear of the death of Corporal Woods of the Cheshire Regiment from pneumonia at Tongshan, on Thursday, January 23rd. The deceased was detached for railway work. He was greatly esteemed by his comrades and colleagues.

The British Municipality has memorialised the Admiral through the proper intermediaries to place the surveying-ship *Waterwitch* in Pei-ho waters this year. It is understood that the Russian Admiral may be asked to co-operate, as he also has a surveying-vessel in the Far East.

It is generally believed that the early Spring will witness a large reduction in the numbers of the garrison. Seventeen hundred men on the part of England, France and Germany and probably Japan, with a less number on the

part of the other four Powers are the figures that are whispered among the military.

In view of the inconvenience and expense of the normal government system of telegraphy, the Engineering and Mining Company has had a line constructed, at its own expense, for its own exclusive use between Tientsin, Tongshan, and Ching-wang-tao. We understand that the line is being put up by a Chinese electrical engineer at a cost of some \$45,000.

Great depression has overtaken our French allies in the Tientsin garrison by the death of Captain Alla of the 17th Regiment of Marine Infantry. The gallant officer was badly thrown from his horse while in the act of mounting, and quickly succumbed to his injuries. There was an impressive military funeral on Thursday. Capt. Alla was 39 years of age.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

DOCTORS FROM INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Canton, 30th January.

SIR,—At the last sanitary meeting the discussion about appointing medical officers in Hongkong was interesting. May I, for the information of the members of the Sanitary Board, bring to their notice the fact that there are hordes of Parsee doctors in Bombay employed in this kind of sanitary work, who have given entire satisfaction to the authorities there and are well qualified in every way for the work that is expected of them in Hongkong and whose services can be requisitioned at the stated pay *per mensem*, by applying to the Medical College authorities in Bombay. This experiment is worth trying, and it is sure to be a distinct success in every way.—Yours, etc.,
CONVERSANT.

"LA VIE EST VAINÉ."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong Club, 3rd February.

SIR,—In your issue of Saturday last is an obituary notice of Mr. A. P. Wickham, taken from *Sport and Gossip*. The writer ends with some lines from a French poet, whom he misquotes. The true reading is:—

La vie est vaine—

Un peu d'amour,

Un peu de haine,

Et puis—bon jour.

La vie est brève—

Un peu d'espoir,

Un peu de rêve,

Et puis—bon soir.

The trivial and hollow view of life conveyed by the lines seems scarcely in accordance with the type of character described in the article. The spirit of the verse is somewhat expressed in the epitaph written by Gay for his own tombstone:—

Life is a jest and all things show it.

I thought so once and now I know it.

—Yours, etc.,

VOIS.

[We are glad to give publicity to our correspondent's letter, but we doubt whether all will agree with him as to the "trivial and hollow view of life" conveyed by M. Léon de Montenaeken's pathetic lines.—Ed., D.P.]

POSTAGE RATES IN CHINA.

Hongkong, 1st February 1902.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—The paragraph in your issue of to-day re the Chinese Post Office shows that the possibility of "retaliation" hinted at in my letter of the 29th January has already begun and the Chinese P.O. will forward in future through the French P.O. mails for abroad; and this will mean a distinct loss in revenue to the Hongkong P.O., who deserve it, although unfortunately it will really be our already heavily taxed ratepayers who will have to suffer for the whims of one department.

I further learn from good authority that, so far, the Imperial Chinese P.O. rates remain the same, i.e. 2 cents per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., except in the case of

the forced increase to Hongkong, where the rate will be 5 cents per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Thanking you in anticipation for inserting this.—Yours, etc.

"PHILATELIST."

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 31st January.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THEIR HONOURS A. G. WISE
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE) AND T.
SERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING
PUISNE JUDGE).

LUK LAI CHO v. KINGHORN AND MACDONALD.

This was a notice of motion on behalf of the plaintiff that the verdict of the jury in this action given on 11th December, 1901, be set aside, and judgment entered for the plaintiff or a new trial to be between the parties on the grounds—(1) that evidence on behalf of defendants to vary the written contract in the letter from the defendants to the plaintiff dated 20th October, 1900, was improperly admitted; (2) that the evidence was against the weight of evidence and perverse.

Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. J. Hastings), appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. E. H. Sharp, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. J. S. Harston), for the defendants.

The debate was continued in this case in the afternoon, Mr. Sharp concluding the address he had begun on the previous day.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

Monday, 3rd January.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (ACTING
CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE FUK KAI v. CHUNG NGOI WAN AND
ANOTHER.

This was a claim for \$5,353 61 in respect of goods sold and delivered. Mr. T. Morgan Phillips, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, solicitor. Defendant was not represented.

Mr. Morgan Phillips stated that he had a letter from the second defendant to the effect that owing to the proximity of the Chinese New Year holidays he did not intend to come to the Colony in connection with the case.

His Lordship remarked that he thought this defendant had raised some question of jurisdiction. He had better be called formally. His Lordship had looked through the pleadings, and they might be taken as read.

Evidence was called.

Leung Hai Tung, managing partner of the plaintiff firm, said they carried on business at 165, Queen's Road Central as cotton-yarn and piece-goods merchants. He knew the defendant firm and had dealt with them for about four years. The goods for which they sought payment were bought by a representative of the firm. On 5th February last year they asked for time to pay the amount due. The plaintiffs refused to give time and sent a shroff to collect the money.

The shroff having given corroborative evidence, His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

The Court adjourned.

Thursday, 6th February.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (ACTING
CHIEF JUSTICE) AND HIS HONOUR T.
SERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING
PUISNE JUDGE).

LUK LAI CHO v. KINGHORN AND MACDONALD.
His Honour A. G. WISE delivered judgment as follows:—

In this case the facts appear in the pleadings, but it may be useful to shortly recapitulate them. About October, 1900, one Kingsley, then resident in Shanghai, was the registered owner of K. M. I. 39, and the defendants were agents for the purpose of obtaining offers for the purchase of the said lot. On October 20th,

the defendant Kinghorn wrote a letter on which the whole of these proceedings hinge. Kingsley then repudiated the authority of the defendants to bind him by that letter. On the strength of that letter the plaintiff sued Kingsley for specific performance. Sir John Carrington (C.J.) gave judgment for Kingsley on the ground that the defendants were not authorised to make such a contract. The plaintiff then commenced this suit, against the defendants and claimed damages for breach of warranty. When the case came on for hearing before me it was admitted on behalf of the defendants that on the face of it, the letter of October 20th, 1900, was a binding contract, but oral evidence was tendered to show that it was not intended by the parties to be a contract at all, but was only in the nature of a memorandum of terms which were subject to modification by Kingsley in Shanghai. The Court refused to admit the evidence and gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs. The defendants appealed after argument. The full Court ordered that there should be a new trial at which such evidence should be admitted. The defendants then under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (Ordinance 5 of 1901) applied for and obtained an order that the case should be heard before a Judge and Special Jury. At the hearing the defendant (Kinghorn) and the plaintiff both gave evidence. The other defendant had been absent from the Colony and had no knowledge of the transaction. The evidence of Kinghorn was of course entirely opposed to that of the plaintiff. Kinghorn stated that when he wrote the letter on Oct. 20th, at first the postscript was not there and was only added at the plaintiff's request, and that both parties had all along thoroughly understood that there was no binding contract until ratified by Kingsley, and he stated in answer to a question from one of the jury that the words "will not enter into further negotiations with any one" were inserted by him to emphasize that contention, and that the only question undecided was the question as to the time of payment, whether the whole was to be cash down or 10 per cent. cash and the balance in 6 months. He also explained that he framed his telegram to Kingsley of the same date with the view of pointing out that the question of time was the only one which remained uncertain. With reference to his letter of October 22nd he explained that he had taken legal advice and had been informed that he had bound Kingsley as principal and so had written in the way he did. The plaintiff on the other hand denied that he had ever seen any of the telegrams from Kingsley previous to the letter of October 20th, 1900, and that he and Kinghorn both considered that letter as a binding contract and that in pursuance of that contract he on October 22nd, 1900 (October 20th, 1900 having been a Saturday) tendered the 10 per cent. which was refused by Kinghorn. I left (with practically the consent of both parties) the following question to the jury. Did the parties consider the letter of October 20th, 1900, (including the postscript) a binding contract at the date or not? The jury, after having heard the conflicting evidence of Kinghorn and the plaintiff and having had the telegrams and correspondence read to them, by a majority of 5 to 2, answered the question in the negative and I gave judgment for the defendants. The plaintiff appealed to the Full Court and asked that the verdict be set aside and judgment entered for the plaintiff or for a new trial on the grounds, i.—That evidence had been improperly admitted, ii.—That the verdict was against the weight of evidence and perverse. That arguments were confined to the 2nd ground, as the Full Court had already admitted the evidence and could not consider that question again. On the hearing of the appeal a number of cases were quoted by Counsel on the question as to whether the Court could upset the verdict of a jury on a question of fact, viz., *Solomon v. Bitton* Q.B.D. 8, 176; *Webster v. Friedebury* Q.B.D. 17, 736; *Metropolitan Railway Co. v. Wright* 11 App. 152; *Jones v. Spencer* 77 L.T. 336; *Aitken v. McMeekan*; 1895, App. 313; *Hampson v. Guy* 6 to L.T. N.S. 778; *Phillips v. Martin* 15 App. 193 and others, including a case *Machael v. Hart* not officially reported as far as this Colony is concerned, but to be found in the *Times* and *Standard* of December 21st, 1901.

From these cases it appears to me that the question is not whether the judge who presided at the trial agreed with the verdict or not, but whether in the face of the evidence (conflicting as it was in this case) the verdict was unreasonable and one that reasonable men ought not to have arrived at. Now, although in view of the telegram from Kinghorn to Kingsley dated October 20th, 1900, and the letter from Kinghorn to Kingsley of October 22nd, 1900, I should not myself have come to the same conclusion as the majority of the jury did, yet I am not prepared to say that it was unreasonable for them to believe Kinghorn's evidence and explanations and disbelieve the plaintiff's. It was a case essentially for a jury and they exercised their discretion as in my opinion they were entitled to do. Under these circumstances it seems to me that I am bound by the authorities and that this motion must be dismissed with costs.

His HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH said—The question was:—"Did the letter of 20th October, 1900, written by the defendant, constitute an acceptance by the defendant of plaintiff's oral offer of the 18th October?" That offer was a sum of \$325,000 for Kwloon Marine Lot No. 9, payable ten per cent. within a week and balance within six months. There was also a question of commission raised, but that was settled by the telegram from Kingsley of the 20th October which was rightly construed to mean that no commission would be allowed. Upon the receipt of that telegram of the 20th October, the plaintiff had an interview with the defendant, and it lay with the jury, after listening to the conflicting versions of what occurred at this interview which preceded the writing of Kinghorn's letter of the 20th October, to say whether that letter had been written subject to an oral understanding that it should constitute an acceptance and bind the parties only if Kingsley confirmed the postscript laying down the time terms of payment. The majority of the jury having accepted Kinghorn's version of this interview, it followed that that majority found that the letter of 20th October, which on its face was apparently an acceptance, had been written to be kept in abeyance until an oral condition had been fulfilled. Was this view of the evidence one which no reasonable men could or might have taken? Looking at the evidence, it appears to me, who have not had the advantages of watching the demeanour of the witnesses, that the majority of the jury did not act unreasonably in believing that the telegram was shown to the plaintiff, and discussed by the parties, and that Kinghorn's telegram of the 20th October to Kingsley was the result of that interview and approved by both parties. Having formed this opinion of the interview after having heard all the oral evidence at the trial, it is obvious that the majority of the jury believed Kinghorn to be speaking the truth. So far then as oral testimony was concerned, I see no reason to say that the jury returned a majority verdict which reasonable men might not have found. Turning now to be documentary evidence, I inquire whether the letters and telegrams were such as to furnish that preponderance of evidence in favour of the plaintiff's contention which would constitute the verdict unreasonable as being against the weight of evidence. I here wish to emphasize the observation that the sole question for the jury was whether the letter of the 20th October constituted an absolute acceptance of the plaintiff's offer. It was common ground that that letter was, as it stood, apparently an absolute acceptance. The terms and meaning of that letter were not therefore, as a fact, before the jury, who had only to consider the fulfilment of an oral condition. Kinghorn's telegram of 19th October to Kingsley shows clearly that the question of commission had not then been arranged between the parties, but that the price and time-term of payment had been arranged subject to submission to Kingsley. Then came Kingsley's reply telegram of 20th October, and Kinghorn's wire back of the same date saying "I have sold to-day. I have arranged for the payment within the time mentioned." Whether I should have construed this last telegram as the jury probably did, I do not say. The construction of the majority of the jury was,

seemingly, that it referred to the time mentioned in Kinghorn's previous telegram of 19th October, and was despatched to discover what Kingsley's telegram of the 20th meant as to the time-terms. To ordinary minds, Kingsley's telegram of 20th October did not allow time for payment. Yet was it unreasonable that the majority of the jury should consider that Kinghorn's wire of the 20th October indicated a misreading of Kingsley's wire and an application for further instructions? I cannot say that this was a conclusion to which reasonable men might not have come, more especially having regard to the contemporaneous if not simultaneous statement in Kinghorn's letter of the 22nd October in which he alludes to his own telegram of 20th October as one for confirmation of the time-terms. If the majority of the jury observed that Ho Li Cho had not been called as a witness for the plaintiff, who, it seems to me, was the proper party to call him, and drew therefrom an inference unfavourable to the plaintiff, I think that their action was neither unreasonable nor unjustifiable. As I agree with the law laid down by the Acting Chief Justice, and as I am of opinion that the verdict of the majority of the jury was not one which they, viewing the whole of the evidence reasonably, could not properly find, I concur in the judgment just delivered.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The seventy-first ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in this Company was held at the office, 18, Bank Buildings, at noon on the 4th inst. The Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving (Chairman) presided, and there were present—Messrs. N. A. Siebs, F. A. Gomes, A. Haupt, R. Shewan, E. Goetz (Directors), T. Arnold (Secretary), L. Berindoagne, J. Y. Bruchoderie, W. H. Gaskell, J. N. Goosmann, J. J. Leiria, E. J. Moses, R. H. M. Silva, G. T. Veitch, and Capt. A. Tillett.

The notice convening the meeting having been read.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, I propose that, as usual, the report and accounts be taken as read. It is satisfactory to note that notwithstanding heavier running expenses and increased competition, the Company's earnings have been maintained at the level of those of the corresponding half of the year 1900. Our West River boats are still working unremuneratively and, I am afraid, will continue to do so until the existing restrictions upon the trade are removed. Your Directors, however, are hopeful that the urgent representations upon this matter which were made by the Chamber of Commerce to Sir James Mackay, the Commissioner appointed to conduct the commercial negotiations with China, will result in good. It is gratifying to say that there is now good prospect of a much-needed reform, which has been strenuously urged by this Company for many years past, being soon an accomplished fact. I refer to the control of the Native Customs at Canton being taken over by the Imperial Customs; this change will mean the removal of facilities for shipping cargo by junk at lower duties than the tariff rates which have to be paid on goods shipped by steamers. With the abolition of such inducement to ship by native craft, we may reasonably look for a considerable increase in the volume of our cargo carrying trade in the near future. The necessity for an increase of the Company's tonnage has been apparent to the Board for some time past, especially upon occasions when one of our steamers has had to be laid up for repair extending over several weeks, and as you will have observed in the report, we contemplate the building of a new steamer to be jointly owned, as in the case of the *Fatshan*, by ourselves and the China Navigation Company, tenders for which are now being procured. The *Lunkiang* being rather too small for the Company's requirements, and there being no immediate prospect of finding any employment for her, she was sold at a small profit on her book value included in the accounts now presented. The Company's investments, I may say, remain in a thoroughly satisfactory condition, every mortgage showing an ample margin

upon the sum advanced, while our holding of shares stands in the books at a figure well within its market value. You will doubtless approve of the proposal to transfer the amount of \$50,000 from the Investment Fluctuation Account to the credit of the Equalization of Dividend Fund in addition to the like sum intended to be appropriated from the profits. The necessity for building up this fund I touched upon at our last meeting, and the reasons which I urged hold as good now as they did then. The amount of \$178,918.18 which will remain at the credit of the Investment Fluctuation Account after this transfer has been made is, in the opinion of the Board, an ample provision against any probable depreciation in value of stocks held by the Company. Unless further information be desired I will now propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

There were no questions, and on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Captain TILLET, the report and accounts as presented were adopted and passed.

Mr. GASKELL proposed that the appointment of Mr. E. Goetz as a Director be confirmed.

This was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

The re-election of Messrs. A. O'D. Gourdin and F. Henderson as auditors was proposed by Mr. MOSES, seconded by Mr. LEIRIA, and carried without opposition.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen; thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The following is the seventy-third report of the court of directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 15th February, at noon:—

Gentlemen—The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance-sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, 1901.

The net profits for that period, including \$1,485,715.99 balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$3,879,090.77.

The Directors recommend the transfer of \$50,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at \$4,250,000.

They also recommend writing off bank premises account the sum of \$200,000.

After making these transfers and deducting remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation \$3,161,090.77, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and ten shillings sterling per share, which at 4/6 will absorb \$533,333.33, and a bonus of ten shillings sterling per share, which at 4/6 will absorb \$177,777.78.

The difference in Exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the dividend and bonus are declared, and 1/104, the rate of the day, amounts to \$1,014,731.59.

The balance \$1,438,248.07 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. R. Shewan has been elected Chairman for the year 1902 and the Honourable J. J. Bell-Irving, Deputy Chairman.

Mr. Paul Witkowski, having resigned his seat, Mr. E. Goetz has been invited to fill the vacancy; the appointment requires confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. R. L. Richardson and Mr. H. W. Slade retire in rotation, but being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Henderson and Mr. C. S. Sharp, who offer themselves for re-election.

R. SHEWAN, Chairman.

Hongkong 4th February, 1902.

The accounts are as follows:—

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—

31st December, 1901.

LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
Paid-up capital	10,000,000.00		
Sterling reserve fund	10,000,000.00		
Silver reserve fund	3,750,000.00		
Marine insurance account	250,000.00		
Notes in circulation:—			
Authorised issue against securities deposited with the Crown agents for the colonies	10,000,000.00		
Additional issue authorised by Hongkong Ordinance No. 19 of 1900, against coin lodged with the Hongkong Government	3,006,761.37		
		13,006,761.37	
Current account:—			
Silver	84,438,654.24		
Gold, £2,275,728.3s.9d. =	24,512,736.38		
		108,951,390.62	
Fixed deposits:—			
Silver	41,052,000.47		
Gold, £3,687,660.3s.5d. =	39,768,041.28		
		80,820,641.75	
Bills payable (including drafts on London bankers and short sight drawings on London office against bills receivable and bullion shipment)	18,175,305.05		
Profit and loss account	3,879,090.77		
Liability on bills of exchange re-discounted, £5,770,463.5s.11d. of which up to this date £3,620,516 have run off.			
		\$248,833,189.56	

ASSETS.		\$	c.
Cash	37,545,408.13		
Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government against note circulation in excess of \$10,000,000	5,360,000.00		
Bullion in hand and in transit	14,309,998.96		
Indian Government rupee paper	2,009,196.29		
Consols, Colonial and other securities	8,386,462.30		
Sterling reserve fund investments, viz.:—			
£250,000 2½ per cent. Consols lodged with the Bank of England as a Special London reserve at 90 £225,000	1,900,000.00		
£267,500 2½ per cent. Consols £255,000 2½ per cent. National war loan at 90 £470,250	4,702,500.00		
£355,500 other sterling securities standing in the books at £339,750	3,397,500.00		
		10,000,000.00	
Bills discounted, loans and credits	74,711,466.41		
Bills receivable	95,780,452.12		
Bank premises	730,205.35		
		\$248,833,189.56	

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

31st December, 1901.

Dr.	\$	c.
To amounts written off:—		
Remuneration to directors	15,000.00	
To dividend account:—		
£1.10/- per share on 80,000 shares = £120,000 at 4/6, \$ 133,333.33		
To bonus of 10/- per share on 80,000 shares = £40,000 at 4/6	177,777.78	
		711,111.11
To dividend adjustment account:—		
Difference in exchange between 4/6 the rate at which the dividend and bonus are declared, and 1/10½ the current rate of the day	1,014,731.59	
To transfer to silver reserve fund	500,000.00	
To transfer to bank premises account	200,000.00	
To balance forward to next half-year	1,488,248.7	
		\$3,879,090.77
Cr.		
By balance of undivided profits, 30th June, 1901	\$1,485,715.90	
By amount of net profits for the six months ending 31st December, 1901, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all expenses and interest paid and due	2,393,374.78	
		\$ 3,879,090.77

STERLING RESERVE FUND.

To balance	\$10,000,000.00
	\$10,000,000.00
By balance 30th June, 1901	\$10,000,000.00
(invested in Sterling Securities)	\$10,000,000.00

SILVER RESERVE FUND.

To balance	\$ 4,250,000.00
	\$ 4,250,000.00
By balance 30th June, 1901	\$ 3,750,000.00
By transfer from profit and loss account	500,000.00
	\$ 4,250,000.00

KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LD.

The following is the thirteenth report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held at the Company's offices, Victoria Buildings, at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 12th inst.:—

Gentlemen,—The directors now submit to you a statement of the affairs of the Company, and balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1901.

The balance of profit and loss account for the year, after writing off all charges and expenses, amounted to \$11,512.83. The directors, therefore, recommend that a dividend of one dollar eighty cents per share be paid, which, after writing off the directors' and auditors' fees, will leave a balance of \$512.83 to be carried forward to credit of a new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. J. H. Cox and E. Jones Hughes retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Thos. Arnold and W. H. Gaskell, who retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

F. HENDERSON,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1902.

The accounts are as follows:—

BALANCE-SHEET		\$	c.
To 31st December, 1901.			
31st Dec., 1901.	LIABILITIES.		
Paid-up capital	180,000.00		
Accounts payable	515.32		
Dividends outstanding	396.70		
Balance of profit and loss account	11,512.83		
	\$192,424.85		
31st Dec., 1901.	ASSETS.		
Cash	8,221.58		
Cost of property	182,032.17		
Accounts receivable	2,171.10		
	\$192,424.85		

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

31st Dec., 1901.	Dr.	\$	c.
To charges		420.83	
To Crown rent		786.00	
To fire insurance		396.47	
To commission to agents		965.32	
To repairs		2,344.70	
To balance to be appropriated as follows:—			
Dividend of \$1.80 per share	\$10,800.00		
Directors' fees	150.00		
Auditors' fees	50.00		
To be carried to new profit and loss account	512.83		
		11,512.83	
		\$16,426.15	

1st Jan., 1901.	Cr.	\$	c.
By balance brought forward		362.54	
31st Dec.			
By rents		15,957.36	
By interest		72.25	
By scrip fees		34.00	
		\$16,426.15	

HONGKONG ICE CO., LD.

The 21st annual meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the Company, Pedder's Street, on Thursday. Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving presided, and others present were:—Messrs. W. Parlance (Manager), T. S. Forrest (Secretary), G. C. Anderson, T. Arnold, J. H. Cox, W. A. C. Cruickshank, Ho Fook, R. H. Potts, K. McK. Ross and G. T. Veitch.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the results shown in the report before you are so favourable that I think you will be satisfied with few comments from me on the working. The policy of writing down your property, thus strengthening the position against any possible opposition, will, I am sure, commend itself, and I anticipate your approval of the

other recommendations as to dealing with the balance of Profit and Loss Account. Profits have increased annually in the past owing to the steady increase in the demand both from the shipping and locally, and at present the probabilities seem to be that these improving results may continue. It may interest you to know that the quantity of ice supplied to steamers during last year exceeded the local consumption. The plant at the works is now of the most modern and economical kind. The cold storage buildings with fittings have been completed at a cost of \$61,500, and although there may be no satisfactory return from that outlay for some little time, I hope shareholders will regard this extension as supplying a much required want, from which, in due course, there is good prospect of a fair revenue being derived. Much credit is due to Mr. Parlance, who has the interests of the Company at heart, and has managed it so carefully and satisfactorily for many years. With these remarks I move the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Cox seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Ho Fook moved the re-election of Mr. Thos. Arnold as auditor for the present year.

Mr. VEITCH seconded, and the motion was carried. The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. V. GARRISON.

This match was played on the 1st inst. and ended in a win for the Garrison by 84 runs. Ward won the toss (as usual) and sent in Maitland and Mackenzie to face the bowling of France-Hayhurst and Preedy. Both quickly made themselves at home, and runs came freely, until Mackenzie was well caught in the long field by Edmondson, having contributed a useful 37, which included seven fours. Maitland was playing a steady game, but did not appear to get hold of the bowling and was caught out by Burke, off Preedy, when he had made 41. Dixon compiled 24, and the telegraph board read 3 wickets for 106 runs. The next three wickets, however, fell for an addition of twelve runs alone. The only members of the tail to get into double figures were Bogle, 23 not out, and Brown, 10.

The Garrison started with Moberley and Burke, and both batted well, but the latter should have been caught out by Maitland in the long field. The Club bowling was of a very ordinary kind, and did not appear to trouble the batsmen much, but if the Club fielding had been better, a number of runs might have been saved. In fact, we do not think we have seen the Club field so badly as they did on this occasion, the chief culprits being Wark, Brown, and Boyle. Major Wynne contributed an useful 68 to the Garrison's total before he was caught an mid-on, and Capt. Pearson made 51.

One remarkable feature of the game was that the umpire had called a wide when Noble was bowling, and then immediately called "over!"

Scores and analysis:—

H.K.C.C.	
F. Maitland, c Burke, b Preedy	41
A. Mackenzie, c Edmondson, b F. Hayhurst	37
W. Dixon, b Preedy	24
A. G. Ward, c Preedy, b Krickenbeek	1
Lieut. F. B. Noble, R.N., c and b Preedy	1
Mr. Fitch, R.N., c B. Ash, b Preedy	3
G. Grimble, b Krickenbeek	7
A. O. Brown, c Krickenbeek, b Preedy	0
Mid. Boyle, R.N., not out	23
J. Brown, c Preedy, b F. Hayhurst	10
P. W. Goldring, c Pearson, b F. Hayhurst	2
Extras	11

Total

GARRISON.	
Capt. Moberley, H.K.R., c Dixon, b Mackenzie	14
Lt. Burke, 22nd B.I., c Grimble, b Mackenzie	45
Capt. Krickenbeek, 22nd B.I., st Goldring, b Mackenzie	5
F. C. France-Hayhurst, R.W.F., b Fitch	1
Major Wynne, R.A., c Brown, b Noble	68
Capt. Pearson, R.E., c Maitland, b Grimble	51
Capt. Cadogan, R.W.F., c and b Ward	0
Lieut. Edmondson, b Grimble	21
Cor. Preedy, c Dixon, b Ward	5
Capt. Rotherham, not out	14
Major Beresford-Ash, retired	5
Extras	15

Total

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

H.K.C.C.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
France-Hayhurst	14.1	—	67	3
Cor. Preedy	18	4	63	5
Kriekenbeek	4	—	20	2
GARRISON.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dixon	9	2	43	—
Macenzie	11	—	70	3
Fitch	7	1	42	1
Noble	3	—	20	1
Ward	6.3	—	24	2
Grimble	7	—	30	2

CRAIGENGOWER C.C. V. WALNUTS XI.

A cricket match was played at the Happy Valley on the 1st inst. between the Craigen-gower C.C. and the Walnuts Eleven and resulted in a victory for the former by one wicket and 95 runs. The following are the scores:—

CRAIGENGOWER C.C.	
J. P. Jordan, c and b Humphreys	15
E. Ford, b Humphreys	5
R. Pestonji, b Humphreys	26
L. A. Rose, c White, b Witchell	37
B. Basa, c and b Witchell	8
M. E. Asger, b E. Seth	3
J. L. Stuart, c and b Witchell	3
A. E. Asger, c Witchell, b Seth	0
L. E. Lammert, c Humphreys, b Witchell	3
F. Rapp, not out	10
R. C. Witchell, not out	15
Extras	17

Total (for 9 wickets)..... 142

WALNUTS.	
A. Humphreys, c Witchell, b Ford	5
R. Iapley, b Pestonji	6
H. Seth, run out	1
F. O. Bain, c M. E. Asger, b Pestonji	5
S. Seth, c and b Pestonji	13
F. White, c Basa, b Pestonji	1
E. Seth, c Pestonji, b Ford	7
J. Witchell, b Pestonji	0
J. H. Seth, c Witchell, b Pestonji	2
A. Loureiro, c and b Ford	5
J. Millar, not out	1
Extras	1

Total..... 47

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

CRAIGENGOWER C.C.				
	O.	W.	RUNS.	WKT.
F. W. White E.	5	—	19	—
A. Humphreys	9	—	50	3
H. A. Seth	4	—	24	—
J. Witchell	6	—	21	4
E. Seth	6	—	20	2
F. D. Bain	1	—	8	—
WALNUTS.				
	O.	W.	RUNS.	WKT.
E. Ford	9	1	24	3
P. Pestonji	8	1	23	6

FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. 62nd CO., R.A.

In ideal weather, this match was played in Happy Valley on the 1st inst., before a good turn-out of spectators. The teams were—

Club:—Goal—C. T. Kew; backs—G. B. Macdonald, R.A., and W. H. Russell; half-backs—W. H. Howard, J. W. C. Bonnar, and S. L. Jenkins; forwards—W. W. Clark, J. D. Danby, D. M. Graham, J. E. Lee, and A. R. Lowe.

R.A.:—Goal—Murphy; backs—Reynolds and Castleton; half-backs—Ward, McManus, and Gast; forwards—Gray, Reddington, Phinn, Caldwell, and Gratrix.

Referee—Mr. Cook, H.M.S. Terrible. Linesmen—Mr. R. Henderson and Gr. Clark, R.A.

The R.A. kicked off two minutes late, facing the west goal and a strong wind. The Club was a man short, Jenkins not having turned up. Lowe took up the ball from the kick-off, and carried it well up the field, failing, however, to pass Castleton, who centred. Even play followed in mid-field, from which Danby tried to put a different face on matters, his attack, failing, however, before the defence of the R.A. half-backs. The visitors' right wing then had a look-in but Russell, reliable as ever, sent them to the right-about. The forward line of the soldiers was showing up well. Two fouls for off-side were given against the visitors, but although the first was beyond question, the second, viewed from the stand, was open to dispute. Gray, on the Artillery's left wing, was working hard, and in one of his frequent sprints he gave Reynolds, lying well up, a nice chance to send in a hard shot, which dropped clean into Kew's hands. Some fine work by the Club's forwards transferred play to the opposite end, and a shot across the goal by Danby was just missed by Lowe. In an attack upon the

R.A. goal the referee gave off-side against the Club, and a chance was afforded the visiting team to clear their territory. Back came the ground men again, however, Danby with the ball. Murphy ran out and blocked his shot, which was taken up by Clark, but sent to the outside of the post. Getting well away, the R.A. forwards now paid a visit to Kew, who, running out to save, left his goal unprotected. Caldwell got the pass and sent in a stinging ground ball which must have gone through had not Bonnar filled up the gap left by Kew and kicked clear. Give-and-take play followed, characterised only by the frequency of free kicks for foul shies, the R.A. being the principal offenders. The Club was now at its full strength, Jenkins having put in an appearance. The R.A. were manoeuvring in centre when Danby captured cleverly and almost immediately relinquished to Clark, who, after a smart run up the wing, sent in a hard, low ball that found the net. Play all along had been excellent on both sides, and the Club was lucky in scoring. Phinn, who gave such a splendid account of himself last year, captaining the Siege Train team that won the Shield, was playing a fine game, but he had old opponents to meet in Russell and a few others, and time and again was turned away disappointed. Half a minute from half-time Graham, from a pass by Lee, sent the ball into the net, but was given off-side, as, indeed, he palpably was. Score at interval—Club, 1; 62nd Co., R.A., 0.

The wind was still strong and the air keen when the teams crossed over. The Club made the first incursion, but Gray captured and tried a sprint. Tackled by McDonald, he passed into centre, but the ball was taken possession of by Bonnar, who sent it well away. In the next few seconds the Club almost added a second goal to its score, the situation being saved only by the splendid play of Murphy. Soon afterwards a stinging shot came in from the Club's right, but it struck the upright and went p st. The Club was now having the best of the game, and keeping Murphy constantly on the *qui vive*. The nicest try of the match came from Phinn, who, with an easy overhead shot, dropped the ball fairly and squarely into Kew's hands; the effort certainly deserved a goal. Caldwell and Gratrix were showing up very well on the left wing, and from one of their passes Phinn made another attempt for the equaliser, but the watchful Kew frustrated it. Gray was stopped in a shot for goal by being given off-side, and from the free kick Danby got away. A corner followed, but it was not improved upon, Phinn captured, and after some nice dribbling passed to the right wing but the Club smartly turned the play. Their second goal was now recorded. Lowe, than whom none is faster in a sprint, got the leather at his feet and travelled rapidly along the wing. His shot was a hard one and whizzed into the net beyond all possibility of Murphy stopping it. The R.A. were manifestly dropping away, and Lee had no serious opposition to face when, a second or two later, he sought to follow his partner's example. This he did to the letter, and the Club had notched its third goal. The R.A. were weak in attacking, and as a result a disproportionate share of the work devolved upon their defences, who, although they responded gamely, were outmatched by the vigorous line of forwards in the opposing eleven. Result—H.K.F.C., 3, 62nd Co., R.A., 0.

The score is by no means a criterion of the match; the Club played a steady, watchful game, but, taken comparatively, were value for no greater than a 1-0 victory. The R.A., as a team, have not been in harness for nearly two months, their training camp at Stonecutters making practice impossible. With a little brushing-up, however, they will make a strong combination of players, and for this end they could not have a better teacher than the captain, Phinn.

SHIELD TIE—"H" CO., R.W.F., v "C" CO., R.W.F.

There was a good turn-out of spectators, principally military, to witness this match, on the 5th inst., both teams having a good reputation—"H" Co. (the runners-up for the Shield last year) for scientific play and "C"

Co. for the hard work they put into their game. The teams were:—

"H" Co.—Goal—Johnson; backs—Smart and Edwards; half-backs—Stafford, Pownall and Sweet; forwards—Pugh, Williams, Shields, Walters and Dobbs.

"C" Co.—Goal—Evans; backs—Torpey and Crookston; half-backs—W. Lewis, Jones, and Herne; forwards—Rhodes, Thomas, Miller, Ashbury, and G. Lewis.

Referee—Mr. Cook, H.M.S. Terrible.

"H" Co. kicked off, defending the west goal, and from the start showed a superiority in attacking, that invariably confined play to "C" Co.'s territory. Three corners came in succession at this end of the field, none, however, being converted. Evans was having a very lively time, but he responded gamely, and won applause by his neat punting out of a shot which whizzed over the heads of the defences and looked like finding the net. "C" Co.'s forwards were slow in getting away, and left most of the work to their halves and backs, who played a good game. After repeated tries "H" Co. at last found an opening, Pugh taking the ball up the wing and shooting cleverly into the net. Another goal in their favour followed half-a-minute later, but was disallowed. "H" Co.'s halves were playing splendidly, and kept "C" Co.'s forwards well in check. The backs, when the ball came their way, showed equal ability, and between the two defence lines the forwards were kept well fed. Score at half time—"H" Co., 1; "C" Co., 0.

The leading team again took up the aggressive on the resumption of play, but were kept well in hand by the opposing halves, admirably supported as they were by their backs: between them many a fine run by "H" Co.'s forwards was robbed of its object. When the leather got behind them Evans could always be relied on to account for the shot, and time and again he punted out magnificently. At one point Williams outwitted "C" Co.'s defences and came racing for an absolutely open goal. Evans half hesitated, then adopted the only alternative left him: he ran out swiftly and tackled Williams just as he was on the point of shooting. The attack was turned, as it deserved to be, but another followed immediately afterwards. Pownall sent the leather down the field, and play was taken up by Pugh, who centred. Shields accounted for the pass, and with a hard, low shot found the net, thus putting his side in a majority of two. Walters scored soon afterwards, but the history of the first half repeated itself and the goal was disallowed. "C" Co. now made a plucky effort to wipe off part of their defeat, but had to be content with an unproductive corner. Play throughout was entirely in favour of "H" Company, who won by two goals to nil.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this Association was held at the Volunteer Headquarters. Mr. M. S. Northcote presided, and there were also present Messrs. H. Horley, W. Stackwood, J. Pidgeon, A. Watson, D. Baldwin, J. J. Andrew, J. H. Varcoe, A. Mackenzie, Colour-Sergeant Cross, R.M.L.I., and Q.M.S. Wallace, R.E.

The H.N. SECRETARY (Mr. A. Mackenzie) submitted the annual report which was as follows:—Sir John Carrington, Kt., C.M.G., having resigned the office of President on leaving the Colony in October, his successor now falls to be appointed. The Association is in a sound financial state. The membership is large, but a good many more might avail themselves of the opportunities afforded of becoming efficient marksmen than has been the case during the past year. The Subscription Cups were won during the year by Col.-Sgt. Wake, R.M.L.I. (long range), and Q.M.S. Wallace, R.E. (short range), and the Championship, at the Easter Meeting by Mr. G. P. Lammert. The Interport Match, in which Penang participated for the first time, was fired under the Bisley Rules as regards targets and sighting shots, and resulted as follows:—Hongkong 901, Singapore 884, Shanghai 841, and Penang 721. This was the fourth successive win for Hongkong. Hongkong, for the first time, entered a team for the Imperial Challenge Match. The targets were old Bisley measurements. The team (10 men) scored 943, but the result of the match has not yet reached us. The Committee

desires to record thanks to the following, who kindly contributed to the Easter Meeting Prize Fund:—H.E. Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.; Vice-Admiral Seymour, K.C.B.; H.E. Major-General Gascoigne, C.M.G.; Sir John Carrington, Kt. C.M.G.; Sir Thomas Jackson, Hon. J. J. Keswick, Commodore Powell, Messrs. R. Shewan, H. N. Mody, the *Hongkong Daily Press*, Lane, Crawford & Co., Gaupp & Co., Ho Fook, V. H. Deacon, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited, Wang Hing, Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Look Hing, J. H. Cox, Kuhn and Komor, Kruse & Co., W. Powell & Co.

The balance-sheet showed that during the year 1901 the income had been \$2,432.27 and the expenditure \$1,453.39, leaving a balance of \$978.89 to be carried forward.

The report and accounts were adopted.

The CHAIRMAN called attention to the fact that the office of President was now vacant owing to the departure from the Colony of Sir John Carrington. He moved that H. E. Major General Sir W. J. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., be appointed President for the ensuing year.

Mr. H. HORLEY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. A. MACKENZIE, in moving that Mr. Northcote be elected Secretary for the ensuing year, said he would not have resigned that office but for the fact that he was going home on holiday.

Mr. D. BALDWIN seconded the motion, and it was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN, at the close of the meeting, conveyed the thanks of the members to Mr. Mackenzie for his services to the Association. Mr. Mackenzie, he said, had been a very energetic and enthusiastic secretary, and much of the success of the last Easter meeting, which had been the best held for years, was due to him. (Applause).

The question of affiliating with the N.R.A. was brought forward and discussed; it was ultimately agreed to take no steps in that direction in the meantime.

The Committee was appointed as follows:—Messrs. J. J. Andrew, D. Baldwin, A. Chapman, W. Stackwood, J. H. Veron, A. Watson, and Colour-Sergeant Cross, R.M.I. (who was also elected Assistant Secretary).

This was all the business.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

COMMODORE'S CUPS.

On Sunday, the 26th ult., the first race for the above prizes was re-sailed in a fine easterly breeze, the course being round the rock off Kau-i-chau and home.

Alannah, *Bonito*, *Colleen*, *Kathleen*, and *Min* turned out in the first class, *Erica* being an absentee. *Alannah* and *Bonito* crossed the line simultaneously just on gun-fire, *Colleen* a few seconds after, with *Kathleen* in attendance, *Min* being some way astern. *Bonito* steered a course down the centre of the harbour while the other kept more toward the Hongkong shore. *Min* for some reason went right in to the Island side and getting a foul tide was badly left. On nearing the rock where the wind had more southward in it than in the harbour, *Alannah* was just ahead of *Bonito*, with *Colleen* very close up, *Kathleen* being left behind by trying a passage through the Sulphur Channel; and this order was maintained till the rock was rounded for the thrash home when *Alannah* as on other occasions in her contests with *Bonito* in a like wind began increasing her lead, while *Colleen* closed up a little for third place: after going like this on the starboard tack heading for Stonecutters' for some time, *Bonito* put about, seeing the uselessness of following the leading boat, but the steersman of *Alannah* saw this manoeuvre and also went on the port tack, leaving *Colleen* and *Kathleen* still making for the Stonecutters' shore. However this brought about little change, for on nearing the line it was seen that *Alannah* was still ahead of her rival for championship honours, while *Kathleen* still followed in *Colleen's* wake.

Official times at the finish were:—

	V.	M.	S.	Marks.	Total.
<i>Alannah</i> ...	2	40	25	10	20
<i>Bonito</i> ...	2	44	23	4	8
<i>Colleen</i> ...	2	47	20	1	1
<i>Kathleen</i> ...	2	48	05	0	0
<i>Min</i> ...	3	22	10	0	0

Alannah thus wins the Cup with two firsts to her credit.

2ND CLASS—COMMODORE'S CUP. 1ST RACE RE-RAILED.

All four boats crossed the line with spinnakers to port, *Payne* getting away with a good lead from *Chanticleer*, *Maid Marian*, and *Doreen*. Not more than a length or two separated *Chanticleer* and *Maid Marian* at any time during the run down to Green Island, but both of them overhauled *Payne*: however they made the mistake of standing through the Sulphur Channel. *Payne* and *Doreen*, passing well to the north of Green Island, came right up to the other boats when abreast of Kau-i-chau. *Chanticleer* was first round the rock, *Payne*, *Maid Marian*, and *Doreen* following a minute or so later in the order named. In the beat home *Maid Marian* went into first place when passing Kau-i-chau, *Payne* following close in her wake as they stood over to Stonecutters', whilst *Chanticleer* and *Doreen* went into the other tacks and stood over to Green Island, where they got the full benefit of a foul tide. There was no change in the order after this, but *Maid Marian* slowly drew away from *Payne*, but not enough to save her time.

Doreen did not finish as she had the misfortune to carry away both her shrouds when off Green Island, the second one going as she came about to repair the first; luckily her mast did not carry away, and she was able to sail home under her jib, and balloon-jib set as a trysail. Moral:—Overhaul last year's gear before trying your boat in a strong breeze. Finishing times were:—

times were:—	H. M. S.	nett times	marks	total
<i>Maid Marian</i> ..	3 16 07	3 16 07 (4)	4	14
<i>Payne</i>	3 19 20	3 7 50 (1)	10	14
<i>Chanticleer</i> ...	3 22 45	3 21 25 (3)	1	1

The tie will be sailed off by *Maid Marian* and *Payne* to-day, starting at 2 p.m. Course—Beacon at Lyesmuu (port), Kowloon Rock (port), Meyer's East buoy (starboard).

BOXING TOURNAMENT IN CITY HALL.

The boxing match between Sam Bentley, Kowloon Torpedo Depot, and George Smith, stoker, H.M.S. *Whiting*, for the middle-weight championship of the Colony, came off in the City Hall on the 5th inst., before a house absolutely crowded to the doors. Preliminary bouts took place between (1) Private Griffin and Gunner Harvey; (2) George Linder, H.M.S. *Pique*, and Sam Woods, H.M.S. *Otter*; and (3) Seamen Mundy and Campbell, both of H.M.S. *Pique*. The referee was Mr. J. Christie, Kowloon Depot; the judge, Mr. W. Waters; and the timekeeper, Mr. H. Sampson. The first bout was one of four rounds, each two minutes in duration, and the verdict was a draw. In the second bout the contestants fought six two-minute rounds, and after a plucky fight, Woods was declared the winner. The third bout was the best of all, Mundy, who is open to box anyone in the Colony at 9st. 6lbs., being defeated, after a splendid exhibition, by Campbell, a slightly heavier but much shorter man. For the big contest Mr. Downes, of the Kowloon Hotel, was elected referee, while Mr. W. S. Bailey and Mr. W. Waters discharged the duties of timekeepers for the principals; Mr. Sampson again acted as official timekeeper. Before the fight commenced, Mr. Deveney, the M.C., announced that besides a purse of \$600 there was also a side bet of \$250 on the issue. Fifteen rounds of two minutes' each were to be fought. From the start Bentley did all the forcing, but Smith took his punishment gamely, and although somewhat "groggy" in the third and fourth rounds, came up fresh in the fifth. Seven rounds were fought, and just before the commencement of the eighth Smith's seconds intimated that their man had injured his hand and was forced to throw up the sponge. Smith, it transpired, had dislocated the thumb of his right hand in the third round, the result of his heavy driving. It said much for his capacity to "take his gruel" that he lasted till the end of the seventh round. Bentley was accordingly declared the winner, the verdict being received with loud applause. On weighing-in yesterday, Bentley turned the scale at 10st. 8lbs. and Smith at 11st. 3½lbs. The tournament, which was entirely successful from all points of view, was under the management of Mr. H. M. Pike, Kowloon Depot.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP AND SILVER MEDAL FOR FEBRUARY.

The following were the only cards returned:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

Major W. S. King, R.E. ...	89-11=78
Commr. H. Davison, R.N. ...	98-13=85
Captain R. M. Rumsey, R.N. ...	100-11=89
Insp.-Gen. W. B. Drew, R.N. ...	106-15=91

14 entries.

POOL.

Commr. H. Davison, R.N. ...	98-13=85
Mr. C. M. G. Burnie ...	87-1=86
Insp.-Gen. W. B. Drew, R.N. ...	106-15=91

14 entries.

HONGKONG CHESS CLUB.

The match "Great Britain" v. "The World" came off on the 3rd inst., and resulted in an easy victory for the Britons by 3½ points to ½. Neither team was fully representative, but the victors were the worse off in this respect.

Score:—

GREAT BRITAIN.		THE WORLD.	
P. W. Sergeant	1	P. C. de Souza	0
R. H. Newborn	½	M. J. Danenberg	½
A. V. Reynolds	1	C. A. M. de Jesus	0
J. E. Chase	1	O. J. Ellis	0
	3½		½

A tournament on the "knock out" principle commences at once at the Club, the winner having the right to challenge the present holder for the trophy presented by Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

At the general meeting of the Singapore Chess Club on the 29th ult., it was decided to acknowledge the receipt of the challenge from Hongkong to play a match by cable, but to defer its acceptance until after the completion of the Championship and Handicap tournaments now in progress.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

In a recent issue of the *Dépêche Coloniale*, M. Galland deals with the subject of French interests in China, and in doing so gives returns extending over several years. From these we learn that the imports into France from China in 1899 were valued at over nine millions sterling, or nearly three times the value of the imports in 1896. On the other hand the exports from France to China have been almost stationary and amount to only two hundred thousand pounds sterling in value. In public loans in China the French capital invested exceeds twenty millions sterling. Foremost among the railways in which French interests are concerned is the Hankow-Peking line, which has a length of 776 miles, and which was conceded to a Franco-Belgian Syndicate. The loan contracted for the construction of this railway amounted to £4,500,000, three-fifths of which were contributed by France. The Syndicate also obtained the right to work the mines in the neighbourhood of the line and to construct branch lines where necessary. A subsidiary company has been formed for the working of the mines. In Shansi the French group of the Russo-Chinese Bank has obtained the concession for constructing a railway 153 miles long from Taiyuen-fu to Chingting-fu, serving the Ping-ting coal basin and joining the Peking-Hankow line. The concession provides for the extension of the line in a south-westerly direction, thus giving it a total length of from 300 to 370 miles. A Franco-Belgian syndicate obtained on the 6th December, 1899, the concession for a line running by the side of the Yellow River from Kaifeng-fu, the capital of Honan, and a future station on the Peking-Hankow line, to Honan-fu, with an ultimate extension to Hsian-fu, the capital of Shensi. The concession for a railway of local interest for Hou-se to Kiang nan near Hangchow was granted in February, 1898, to a French syndicate. The French Government, moreover, has obtained from China an undertaking that only a French or a Franco-Chinese company will have the right of constructing a railway from Pakhoi to a point to be determined on the West River, and the concession for a railway connecting a point on

the Kwangchow Bay to a point on the east coast of the peninsula of Lei-chow. Besides those mining concessions granted conjointly with the construction of railways, several other concessions have been granted as follows—Anthracite beds in Hupeh; coal mines in Kiangsu; coal and iron mines, petroleum beds, and metallic mines in Szechuen; mercury, coal, and iron mines in Kweichow; and various mines in Kwangtung.—*Rangoon Gazette*.

HONGKONG IN 1901.

The following is the *L. & C. Express's* summary of this Colony's position last year:—

This Eastern embodiment of the Imperial idea has again suffered much during the past year from the plague, and its constant presence has proved that the sanitary arrangements of the colony still leave much to be desired. That this criticism is justified may be judged from the fact that there have been over 9,000 cases of the epidemic in the colony since 1894—a fact that only emphasises the wretchedness of the local conditions. By the latest advices the colony had been declared free of the epidemic—a state of matters that we may hope, but can scarcely feel assured, will be permanent. The Government of the colony is said to have been largely conspicuous by its absence—so much so that the local newspapers are reported to have run short of the type necessary to set up the word A-C-T-I-N-G. Trade has, of course, suffered by the presence of the plague, but the fact that the tonnage using the port aggregated 18,500,000 tons, for 1901 shows that its importance as a shipping depot is not on the wane, while the Post Office receipts are such as to indicate great commercial activity. The local companies, as a rule, are sufficiently prosperous to point to the advantage of local knowledge, as well as to the benefits arising from adventures undertaken on a silver basis. The perennial Mr. F. Henderson maintains his position as Auditor-General to numerous companies that must have grown up under his watchful eye. A rise in wages has been general throughout the colony, the cost to the Hongkong and Whampoa dock being something like \$120,000 per month, an amount we should think unexampled in the colony's history. There appears to be an increasing desire among the Chinese to settle in the colony, the richer Chinamen buying houses, &c., formerly occupied by foreigners, and rents are still on the rise in consequence. A fair amount of progress has been made in the new territory, but the financial position can only be accepted as a temporary one, with the knowledge that matters will right themselves as new industries develop and as the road to Taipo progresses. The Chinese have always been quick to recognise the value of the British flag as a shield from oppression. The further Praya reclamation scheme has met with the full approval of the lot-holders, and will doubtless prove of great advantage to the colony, while the Wanchai reclamation project should increase the available area within the business centre of the town.

Amongst enterprises that must redound to the welfare of the colony is the great work being undertaken by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire at Quarry Bay, though the terms accorded by the Government are scarcely of that liberal order that would induce great outlays of capital that must assuredly bring large indirect benefits. The construction of docks and workshops and the reclamation of land, even if you expect to make profits, are works that should not be hampered by a niggardly hankering after all the dollars and cents that can be extracted from the enterprise. A new feature in the colony is a request for a concession over certain parts of Lantau Island for silver-mining. The assassination of one of the Chinese reformers is said to have been instigated by the Chinese Government, and is a proof that in secret matters of this kind the Chinese authorities have always at their back means of attaining their ends. The social progress of Hongkong is always interesting, and, in contrast to the conditions obtaining in the old days, is very noteworthy. The record of 1,200 students in daily attendance at Queen's College is astonishing, and the subscription of \$61,000 for the endowment of schools for the education of the Chinese masses is an event that must commend itself to all

lovers of progress. To "call the living to school" is a fitting sequel to all that has gone before on the plains of the North.

The Food Supply Commission has been able to make suggestions as to cheapening of prices, and much may, no doubt, be done by encouragement of gardens and of live-stock raising. The increase in jiarickshas marks the progress in this mode of locomotion, while, with a vain in England for such an average of success (93 per cent.) as results from the forecasts of the Hongkong Observatory. Finally, we may note as a gratifying proof of how the Empire's knit together that large shipments of New Zealand coal have been made for use at Hongkong and Weihaiwei.

HONGKONG.

Mr. C. A. Montalto de Jesus has been elected a member of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Owing to the prolonged drought, the condition of the Cricket Ground is beginning to be deplorable, and suitable pitches are now exceedingly hard to find.

Among the arrivals by the *Premier* was Mr. C. Clementi, Assistant Registrar-General, who has been on a three months' trip into the interior. Starting from Indo-China and travelling up the Red River, he reached Nanchi, some 300 miles above Chungking on the Yangtze, along which he descended and journeyed to Shanghai, where he took the German mail.

The directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have, we are informed, appointed Mr. J. R. M. Smith to succeed Sir Thomas Jackson, who shortly leaves the Colony, as chief manager here. Sir Thomas Jackson is likely to join the directorate of the Bank in London. Mr. Cesar Hawkins is to be transferred, we believe, to San Francisco.

At the regular meeting of Rothen Mark Lodge No. 264, E.C., held at Freemasons' Hall on 30th ult., Bro. F. W. Edwards was installed as W. M. for the ensuing year by Wor. Bro. A. O'D. Gourdin and a board of I.M., and appointed and invested the following officers:—I.P.M., Wor. Bro. G. P. Lammert; S.W., Bro. J. J. Bryan; J.W., Bro. B. B. Harker; Chap., Wor. Bro. J. Lochead; M.O., Bro. J. W. Graham; S.O., Bro. W. J. Tatcher; J.O., Bro. W. H. Wickham; Regr. Marks, Bro. H. Sykes; Secd., Bro. G. Piercy Jr.; Treas., Bro. R. C. Edwards; S.D., Bro. E. Ralphs; J.D., Bro. G. Patton; D.C., Bro. R. A. H. Skelton; J.G., Bro. T. M. Wakefield; Str., Bro. W. H. Purcell; Tyler, Bro. J. Marshall.

The concert given by the Snowdrop Minstrel and Variety Troupe of H.M.S. *Goliath* in the Theatre Royal on the 1st inst. was a complete success. There was a large attendance, and the quality of the entertainment was first-class. Part I of the programme was of the approved "nigger minstrels" kind, with choruses, interlocutor, "bones," and "tambos." A couple of good choruses were given, the opening one, "Upidee," being particularly well received. Solos were contributed by Messrs. W. Debenham, J. Cox, T. Armitage (who struck the popular fancy in his song "The Baby's Name"), F. Morris, C. Slee, and W. Woolgar. The duties of interlocutor were ably discharged by Mr. W. Montague, and much amusing business was done by the corner-men. The second part of the entertainment was made up of variety turns, chief among them being a stump speech by Mr. C. Slee, a step-dance by Mr. J. Hotz, and the recitation by Mr. T. Williams of "Ostler Joe." Mr. Williams showed very high elocutionary abilities in this piece and won unstinted applause for his performance. A farce entitled "The Rival Lovers" concluded the programme. It was highly amusing. Mr. C. Slee appeared as the barber, Mr. A. Middleton as the rival; Mr. W. Debenham made an excellent Mrs. Bunkum, and Mr. J. Markland was "too charming for anything" in the rôle of Miss Bunkum. Not a little of the success of the concert was due to the splendid orchestra, under Mr. A. Ashley, which attended by permission of Captain L. Wintz and officers of the *Goliath*; and mention must not be omitted of the piccolo solo given by Mr. H. Ayres after the interval. The managerial duties were in the hands of Mr. H. S. Judge.

Mr. E. C. Lewis has been appointed Acting Postmaster-General.

The only cases of communicable disease reported in the Colony last week were 2 of enteric fever, one of which was on the U.S.S. *Brooklyn*. One case ended in death.

We learn that Mr. Eugenio F. X. dos Santos Remedios has just been elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Portuguese Architects and Archaeologists of Lisbon.

Mr. W. G. Winterburn on his return to the Colony has been reappointed Inspector of Boilers, and Mr. J. I. Andrew's temporary appointment has accordingly terminated.

The steamers *Hongkong* and *Tongkong*, trading from this port, ran on a sandbank in the West River on the 2nd inst., and were aground for several hours. They got off without damage.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum last week included 280 non-Chinese and 133 Chinese to the former, and 60 non-Chinese and 1,857 Chinese to the latter institution.

The Manila agents of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha S. S. line have announced that, until further notice, they will make a reduction of 25 per cent. on all freight handled by them from Manila to Hongkong.

A Chinese dwelling-house at 21, Eastern Street, was gutted by fire soon after three o'clock on the 6th inst. The place was insured for \$1,000. The Fire Brigade prevented the flames from spreading.

Mr. Bruce Shepherd has been appointed Land Officer, an office for which he has already been deputy. During Mr. Shepherd's absence, Mr. H. Wakeman, Assistant Land Officer, has been appointed Acting Land Officer and Official Receiver in Bankruptcy.

The following have been elected Lay Members of the Church Body for 1902:—Messrs. J. M. Atkinson, M.B. H. H. J. Gompertz, the Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, K.C., the Hon. R. Murray Ramsay, Retd. Commander, R.N., H. W. Slade, and Capt. the Hon. H. W. Trefusis.

The Members of the Committee of the Hongkong Benevolent Society wish to tender their thanks to all those who so ably assisted them in getting up the Subscription Dance held on the 24th ult., and have much pleasure in informing them that, after paying all expenses, a sum of \$1,828.99 has been added to the Society's funds.

The German gunboat *Tiger* arrived on the 31st ult. from Pakhoi, and the *Ita* left for Shanghai.

The German flagship *Furst Bismarck* left on the 3rd inst. for Singapore.

The French cruiser *Styx* arrived for Canton on the 4th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A movement is on foot which has for its object the establishment of a Japanese Club in Shanghai.

The Admiralty gave instructions for the second-class cruisers *Dido* and *Isis*, lately returned from this station, to be paid out of commission at Chatham Dockyard on the 11th and 18th ult. respectively. The *Dido* and *Isis* will both be refitted for another term of active service.

In answer to a request by the Bishop of Corea the Committee of the S.P.C.K. has voted that six studentships of £5 a year each for three years (making £90 in all) should be granted for scholars at the Boarding school at Kang-Hoa, Corea.

Mr. Marconi, who has returned to England from America, proposes to begin experiments in signalling to the Cape and South America by means of his system of wireless telegraphy. There is no truth in the report that he has been offered a site on the Azores by the King of Portugal.

The Japanese sailing ship *Tokusamaru* collided with the British steamer *Lameness* outside Nagasaki harbour at about 5.40 p.m. on the 20th ult. On her way out the steamer sighted several junks coming towards the harbour and gave repeated alarms of danger, but owing to her high speed she was unable to avoid collision with the above vessel, which was seriously damaged on her left bow and sank shortly afterwards. The crew of the sailing vessel were rescued by a steam launch from the local Harbour Office.

The *Sinwenpao* learns that in deference to the joint request of the Foreign Ministers at Peking for a piece of ground to serve as a general parade-ground for the International forces in the capital, the Chinese Government have placed at the former's disposal two pieces of ground to select from, namely, one piece at Miaotichia, outside the Chiaoyang-gate, and a piece at Kuch'ungtzæ; the piece of ground not chosen by the Foreign officers is to be made a parade-ground for Manchu Banner troops.

The U.S. Senate Committee has undertaken the investigation of the Philippine question, preparatory to formulating a government for the Islands. Governor Taft is first witness. In the course of the discussion in Congress, Senator Lodge said the recent action of the U.S. Government had been taken with a view to checking the insurrection. Senator Dubois has demanded that officers in the Philippines be reprimanded for the criticisms they made on the substitute Democratic Philippines bill. General Wheaton, interviewed, denied criticising the bill. Senator Dubois said the Commission prevented free speech in the Islands.

The trade prospects between Nagasaki and Port Arthur are said to be very promising. Last year the value of exports from Nagasaki to Port Arthur returned by local Customs was 694,961 Yen; the principal goods being beer, rice, clothing, waste-cotton yarn, timber, cotton hosiery, and boots. During the same period the number of passengers who departed for and arrived from Port Arthur at Nagasaki by the N. Y. K. steamers was 357 and 583 respectively. According to the returns of the Japanese Customs the steamers plying between Nagasaki and Port Arthur during the past three years numbered 248.

The *Times of India*, commenting on the local Sanitary Board's recommendation that netting be fixed over sewer and storm-water gratings to prevent the egress of rats from the drains, says:—There were only two dissentients from the resolution to recommend the Government to adopt the scheme, but the fact that one of them was the Director of Public Works gives the opposition considerable weight. The carrying out of such an experiment, however, would possess more than local interest. The crusade against rats is of rapidly increasing importance in the campaign against plague, and any method of confining or destroying them would be welcomed by the communities which have suffered from the disease.

Mr. Young Hee, who has been mainly responsible for the passing of the anti-opium laws in New Zealand, returned to Hongkong, last month, accompanied by his wife and family, after an absence of about eight years. Before leaving Greymouth, N.Z., he was presented with a beautiful illuminated address. During a short stay at Sydney en route for Hongkong he was entertained to lunch there by Mr. Quong Tart and other leading Chinese residents. Mr. Quong Tart, in proposing the health of Mr. Young Hee, said that although a young man he had done much towards bringing about good legislation in New Zealand. Through his personal efforts a law had been passed in that colony which prohibited both the importation and manufacture of opium other than for medicinal purposes. Mr. Hee had mastered the English language, and also had obtained considerable honours as a law student, and had made himself popular amongst all classes of the community. His crusade against the opium traffic had won for him the highest encomiums from the residents of New Zealand, and he had no doubt that Mr. Hee would also make his influence felt in his native town. Mr. Young Hee, in acknowledging the compliment, said the crusade against the opium trade to which Mr. Tart referred lasted for three years and he started it with a strong determination to succeed. He fully recognised the great evil that was caused by the use of the drug amongst his countrymen, and also amongst Europeans. He hoped to be able to have a Chinese Consul appointed for the Commonwealth of Australia, as he recognised the spathy of the Chinese authorities in this matter, which meant a commercial loss to the nation. He trusted to do something towards bringing his historic country more forward to take its position side by side in importance with the Western countries.

Later information concerning the disaster to the Japanese expedition in the snow, states that four officers and seven men were saved.

The following appointment has been made at the Admiralty:—Commander E. B. Kiddle to the *Albion*, reappointed on promotion, to date 31st December.

The following steamers belonging to the China Merchants S. N. Co., who took refuge under the British flag during the recent troubles up North, have now reverted to the Chinese flag:—*Hsinyu*, *Haeshin*, *Hueting*, and *Hsinchi*.

A Peking despatch says:—Since the Court's return to the Capital, that part of the Forbidden City, which lies between the Wu Gate and the Tien-an Gate has been guarded by five battalions of Viceroy Yuan Shikai's foreign-drilled troops, under the command of Colonel Chang Haun, as a set-off against the Legation guards, by order of the Empress Dowager.

The *Bangkok Times* says:—There is no truth in the statement that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire are building 12 steamers for the Bangkok trade, six of which, it was said, would ply between Bangkok and Singapore, and six between Bangkok and Hongkong. So say the home papers now, and it has always been plain that while Messrs Butterfield and Swire are the agents of the Norddeutscher Lloyd local liners they will hardly dream of starting opposition.

Of the new stamps on sale on New Year's Day in the United Kingdom, the penny stamp is a bright and handsome red. The other stamps which will be issued with this one are halfpenny (green), the 2½d. (blue), and the sixpenny (purple). The design of these stamps is identical, the only difference besides that of colour being that the 2½d. stamp bears its denomination in figures. The profile head of the King will be considered a good portrait. It is contained within an oval, and above the oval is the Imperial crown; a wreath of laurel and oak surrounds the design.

The *Novoe Vremya* publishes a letter from its correspondent at Khabarovsk, in Eastern Siberia, in which, stating that General Grodekoff will probably transfer his headquarters from that city to Harbin, in Manchuria, he says that the General's constant presence is necessary in Manchuria, because the Chinese authorities frequently appeal to him on matters affecting the Government and the maintenance of order even in parts of the province remote from the railway. According to this correspondent, the Chinese authorities do not possess the confidence of the natives and are unable to protect the country from the Chunchuks, who a short time ago even plundered a village close to the railway. The Russians are thus obliged, whether they like it or not, to rely solely upon the army of occupation for the protection of the railway.

The difficulties which Russia has lately encountered in endeavouring to come to an agreement with China with regard to Manchuria are attributed by the *Sviet* of St. Petersburg to the influence of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. This journal remarks that at every step which Russia takes in Asia she invariably comes into contact with Great Britain. The latter, says the *Sviet*, is preparing to seize Koweyt, while opposing with all her might the establishment of Russian influence in Afghanistan, inciting Japan to war with Russia, and persuading the Chinese Government to violate the treaty with regard to Manchuria. The journal continues:—"Notwithstanding her love of peace Russia cannot, without detriment to her dignity, yield to the unlawful demands of the Chinese Government and as this is well known in London and at Tokyo and Peking there is reason to suppose that this new diplomatic campaign may perhaps have been entered upon with the object of involving China in a war with Russia. Japan also wishes to make war upon Russia, and the outbreak of hostilities would correspond with the wishes of Great Britain. In any case there is in the illegal protest of the Chinese Government against the most essential clause of the Manchurian Treaty something which does not meet the eye, and which threatens very much to become the cause of very serious events." Referring, in conclusion, to the United States, the *S. Petersburg* journal refuses to believe that the Washington Government is unfavourably disposed towards Russia.

A party of 210 Japanese, commanded by a Major, which left Aomori, Northern Japan, for practise in marching in the snow, lost its way, and all perished in the cold but one.

The whole country between Newchwang and Peking was last week deeply covered with snow and travelling of any kind was well-nigh impossible between these two places.

It is reported that at a joint conference recently held by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, it was decided to raise at an early date the rate of freight between Japan and America.

The *Singapore Free Press* says in its chess column:—We learn that Hongkong have challenged Singapore to play a match by telegraph, but there would appear to be no prospect of the contest coming off until after the championship and handicap tournaments now arranged at the Singapore Chess Club have been concluded. Nine entries have been received for the former, the holder of the trophy standing out until the final round; whilst for the latter eleven members have signified their intention of competing. As both tournaments, however, will be conducted on the "knock-out" system, and as the leading players are literally "spoiling for a fight," there should be no difficulty in the way of accepting the challenge from Hongkong at an early date.

COMMERCIAL.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 31st January.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$77.00 to \$119.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32.....	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42.....	155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

	per piece.
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.10 to 2.20
7 lbs.	2.25 to 2.50
8.4 lbs.	2.90 to 3.55
9 to 10 lbs.	3.70 to 4.60
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.40 to 2.70
58 to 60 "	3.15 to 4.10
64 to 66 "	4.20 to 4.90
Fine 5.25	to 7.30
Book-folds 4.25	to 6.35
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.73 to 1.25
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.70 to 1.95
7lbs. (32 ") 2.00	to 2.30
6lbs. (32 ") Mexs.	1.95 to 2.15
7lbs. (32 ") 2.80	to 3.30
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.) 3.00	to 3.55
Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ to 14 lbs.	4.00 to 6.75

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8 lbs.	1.50 to 4.65
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BROCADES—Dyed — to —

DAMASKS—

	per yard
Chintzes—Assorted — to —	
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.68 to 0.15
Velveteens—18 in.	0.22 to 0.45

W HANDKERCHIEFS—Imitation Silk 0.25 to 2.50

COLLENS—

	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.....	0.65 to 2.00
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths.....	1.25 to 3.00

	per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.	6.50 to 8.00
Assorted.....	6.60 to 8.20
Camlets—Assorted.....	12.00 to 32.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches } 12.00 to 16.00	
Assorted }	

	per pair
Orleans—Plain 8.00	to 9.00
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	4.00 to 8.50

METALS—

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod 4.35	to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.	4.30 to —
Swedish Bar 6.75	to —
Small Round Rod 4.75	to —
Old Wire Rope 2.50	to —
Pig Non. 35.50	to 36.50
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	7.60 to —
Australian 7.50	to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/20 oz.	38.00 to —
Vivian's 14/20 oz.	38.00 to —
Elliot's 14/20 oz.	38.00 to —

Composition Nails.....	60.00	to	—
Japan Copper, Slabs.....	39.00	to	—
Tin.....	68.50	to	—
per box.			
Tin-Plates	7.50	to	—
per cwt. case			
Steel 1 to 2	5.75	to	—
per picul			
SUNDRIES—	108.00	to	—
Quicksilver	2.27	to	—
per box.			
Window Glass	6.30	to	—
per 10-gal. case			
Kerosene Oil.....	2.27	to	—

SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 6th February.—Our report is printed a day earlier owing to the Chinese New Year holidays. During the six days which have intervened since our last, business has continued extremely dull, and the sales effected have been few and unimportant.

BANKS.—A sale of Hongkong and Shanghai is reported at \$617½, but the market has since receded to \$615 with sellers. The London rate is unchanged at £63.10.0. Nationals have improved to \$28 with buyers.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are wanted at \$342½. China Traders are quiet at \$56, and Yangtszes at \$130. North Chinas are wanted at Tls. 19½. Cantons have sold at \$155.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs are wanted at \$375. China Fires are quiet at \$90.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been booked at from \$38 to \$39, but are now easier with sellers at \$37½, the equivalent of the latter rate ex the dividend of \$1½ per share for the half-year ending December 31st 1901, paid on the 5th instant. Indo-Chinas have been sold at \$138 to \$139, and more shares can probably be placed at the latter rate. China Manilas are weak with sellers at \$50, and less would probably be accepted. In this stock sales have been effected down to \$48½. Douglases and Star Ferries are offering at quotations. Shell Transports are quiet at £2 ex the second dividend of 9d. per share for 1901, paid in London on the 31st December last.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars continue on offer at \$145. Luzons have improved to \$35 with buyers.

MINING.—Punjoms have sold at \$4½ and have further sellers. Jebebus have declined to \$4 with sellers. Raubs and Charbonnages are quiet at \$9 and \$525, respectively.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are quiet at \$280 with probable sellers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are on offer at \$97. New Amoy Docks are wanted at \$30.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Small sales of Hongkong Lands are reported at \$182. Kowloon Lands and West Points are unchanged. Hongkong Hotels have been booked at \$134. Oriente Hotels have declined to \$52½ sellers. Humphreys Estates may be obtained to a small extent at \$12½.

COTTON MILLS.—We have heard of no business under this head, and quotations are unaltered.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have been taken off the market at \$21. A. S. Watsons have sold, and are still obtainable, at \$15. Electrics (old) are wanted at \$13½, and (new) at \$6½. Ices are wanted at \$205 ex the dividend of \$12 payable on the 7th instant. Tramways have improved to \$310 buyers. Steam Water-boats are obtainable at \$7.80. United Asbestos are wanted at \$10. Watkins have sold at \$10, and are obtainable. Powells are offering at \$9.

MEMOS.—China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited, extraordinary general meeting on the 11th instant. Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited, ordinary yearly meeting on the 12th inst. Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ordinary half-yearly meeting on the 15th instant. Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited, ordinary yearly meeting on the 17th instant.—transfer books close on the 12th instant. National Bank of China, Limited, ordinary yearly meeting on the 1st March—transfer books close on the 15th instant. Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 6th March—transfer books close on the 20th inst. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 24th instant—transfer books close on the 10th inst.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	{ \$615, sellers { L'don, £63. 10s.
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	£1.
Do. deferred	£1	nominal.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	£8	\$28, buyers
B. Shares	£8	\$28, buyers
Foun. Shares...	£1	\$10, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A....	£1	\$1, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$2½, buyers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$15	\$38, sellers
China Light & Power (Co., Ltd.)	\$20	\$20.
China Prov. L. & M....	\$10	\$9.30.
China Sugar	\$100	\$145, sellers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited...	\$500	\$500, nominal.
Philippine Tobacco (Invest. Co., Ltd.)	\$50	\$50, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 45.
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 30.
Laon Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 150.
Hongkong	\$100	\$11.
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$11, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo....	\$25	\$50, sellers
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$21.
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$50.
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric (H. H. L. Tramways ...)	\$5	\$13½, buyers
Hk. Steam Water (boat Co., Ltd.)	\$100	\$310, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$18½, sales
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$205, ex div., buys.
H. & K. Wharf & G....	\$50	\$97, sellers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$175.
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$280.
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$155.
China Fire	\$20	\$90.
China Traders'	\$25	\$56.
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$375, buyers
North China	\$25	Tls. 190, buyers
Straits	\$20	nominal.
Union	\$50	\$342½, buyers
Yangtsze	\$60	\$130.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$182.
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$12½, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$33.
West Point Building	\$50	\$60, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$35, buyers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$45, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$525.
Jebebu	\$5	\$4, sellers
Queen's Mines, Ltd....	25c.	4 cents.
Olivers Mines, A....	\$5	nominal.
Do. B....	\$4	nominal.
Punjom	\$10	\$4½, sales & sellers
Do. Preference...	\$1	\$1½, sellers
Raubs	18	\$9.
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$30, buyers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$52½, sellers
Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$9, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50, nominal
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila ...	\$50	\$50, sellers
China Mutual Pref.	£10	£10.
Do. Ordinary	£7.10	£7. 10s.
Do. Bonus	£5	£5. 0s. Od.
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$45, sellers
H., Canton and M....	\$15	\$37½, ex div., sellers
Indo-China S. N. ...	£10	\$139.
Shel. Transport and Trading Co.	£1	£2, ex div.
Star Ferry	\$10	{ \$23, sellers { \$9.
Tebrau Planting Co....	\$5	\$1.
United Abestos	\$4	\$10, buyers
Do	\$10	\$75, buyers
Universal Trading (Co., Ltd.)	\$5	\$20, sellers
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$10, sales & sellers
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	\$10	\$15, sales & sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHANGHAI, 29th January (from Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report). INSURANCE.—Marine. Yangtszes are in demand, but other stocks are quiet. FIRES are quiet. SHIPPING.—Indo-China

S. N. Co. Sales for cash and 31st inst. are reported at Tls. 99.50 and 99.00. Settlements were made at Tls. 104 April and 108 September. Forward shares are on offer. Shell Transport and Trading Co. shares sold at £2. 15s. 0d. and £2. 12s. 0d. and are on offer. SUGARS.—Luzons changed hands at \$27. MINING.—Chinese Engineering and Mining shares have been in some demand by short sellers and up to Tls. 9.60 was paid for cash and settlement shares. Forward rates continue erratic and buyers are holding back. Settlements were made early in the week at Tls. 9.40 and 9.20 for June; later business took place at 9.25 for March and 9.75 for April. DOCKS.—S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co., Ltd. The cash rate after receding from Tls. 257.50 to 255 strengthened to 260, the closing market quotation. Settlements were made for 31st instant at 260, 257.50, 256, 255, 257.50, 26½, 261.25 and 260, for February 260, 262.50 and 260, March 262.50, April 265, June 270, 272.50, July 272.50. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. Shares changed hands at Tls. 292.50 and are on offer. LANDS.—Shanghai changed hands at Tls. 115 and are offering. Weihaiwei fetched Tls. 20. INDUSTRIAL.—Cotton Mill. Stocks are quiet. Pulp and Paper Mills changed hands at Tls. 106-108 for 31st inst. and are in request. Settlements were made at 112 July and 110 May. TUGS AND CARGO BOATS have not been dealt in. MISCELLANEOUS.—Sumatra Tobacco shares sold at Tls. 40 and 38 cash. Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd. Sales for cash and 31st inst. took place at 330. Settlements were made for March at 340 and May 350. Hall and Holtz shares were placed at \$38, Central Stores at \$2½, Astor Hotels at \$270 (ex dividend of 15 per cent. paid on 27th inst.). DEBENTURES.—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., advertise the issue of Tls. 435,000 of 6 per cent. Debentures, terminable in ten years from 31st March 1902, but redeemable in five years (or at any time thereafter, after six months' notice has been given). Applications will be received up to 15th February, but must be accompanied by payment in full for the debentures at 3 per cent. premium. Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., announce they are prepared to receive tenders for Tls. 100,000 of 6 per cent. debentures redeemable in not less than five or more than twenty years. A deposit of 10 per cent. of the aggregate amount of the debentures tendered for must be paid on application; balance of price tendered will be payable before noon on 31st March, 1902. Application lists will close on 14th March, 1902.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 7th January.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/10
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/10½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.31
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.35
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	1.87½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	44½
Credits, 60 days' sight	45½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	136½
Bank, on demand	137½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	136½
Bank, on demand	137½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	10½
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	2
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	4
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	111½
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	1½
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	1½
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	60½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	10.81
GOLD LEAF, 100 fino, per tael	56
BAB SILVER per oz.	25½

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

January—

1. Annam, Danish str., from Singapore.
1. Anping, British str., from Canton.
1. Aurora, British cruiser, from a cruise.
1. Daphne, German str., from Swatow.
1. Feronia, British str., from Mororan.
1. Haliotis, Dutch str., from Foochow.
1. Hillglen, British str., from Shanghai.
1. Hong Bee, British str., from Straits.
1. Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., from An ing.
1. P. C. C. Klao, Ger. str., from Bangkok.
1. Whampoa, British str., from Shanghai.
1. Wongkoi, German str., from Bangkok.
1. Terrible, British cruiser, from a cruise.
2. Chusan, British str., from Bombay.
2. Lyeemooon, German str., from Shanghai.
2. Pigmy, British gunboat, from Swatow.
2. Sierra Miranda, British ship, from Cardiff.
2. Sithonia, German str., from Hamburg.
2. Stentor, British str., from Shanghai.
2. Thales, British str., from Swatow.
2. Tosa Maru, Japanese str., from Seattle.
2. Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
2. Canton, British str., from Canton.
2. Mara Kolb, German str., from Moji.
3. Chiyuen, American str., from Shanghai.
3. Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
3. Preussen, German str., from Yokohama.
3. Rosetta Maru, Japanese str., from Manila.
3. Flandria, German str., from Canton.
4. Braemar, British str., from Tacoma.
4. Glenartney, British str., from London.
4. Hailong, British str., from Swatow.
4. Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
4. Hue, French str., from Haiphong.
4. Kyoto Maru, Japanese str., from K notzu.
4. Pyrrhus, British str., from Liverpool.
4. Shanghai, British str., from Yokohama.
4. Sishan, British str., from Saigon.
4. Styx, French cruiser, from Canton.
5. Chiyo Maru, Japanese str., from Chefoo.
5. Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
5. Hopsang, British str., from Hongay.
5. Indrani, British str., from Shanghai.
5. Knias Gortshakow, Rus. str., from Odessa.
5. Kvarven, Norwegian str., from Moji.
5. Oro, British str., from Singapore.
5. Pelayo, British str., from Philippines.
5. Sachsen, German str., from Bremen.
5. Tsintan, German str., from Bangkok.
5. Wingsang, British str., from Shanghai.
6. Bormida, Italian str., from Bombay.
6. Bradley, British str., from Wellington.
6. Carl Diederichsen, Ger. str., from H'phong.
6. Hinsang, British str., from Moji.
6. Kwanglee, British str., from Shanghai.
6. Kwangse, British str., from Wuhu.
6. Nanshan, British str., from Sourabaya.
6. Thea, German str., from Haiphong.
7. Chiyuen, American str., from Canton.
7. Daigi Maru, Japanese str., from Swatow.
7. Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
7. Hikosan Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
7. Holstein, German str., from Saigon.
7. Kawachi Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
7. Kong Beng, German str., from Bangkok.
7. Whampoa, British str., from Canton.

January—

DEPARTURES.

1. Apenrade, German str., for Haiphong.
1. Arnold Luyken, German str., for Moji.
1. Chihli, British str., for Shanghai.
1. China, German str., for Saigon.
1. Coromandel, British str., for Europe.
1. Michael Jebson, German str., for Kwong-chau-wan.
1. Sanuki Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
1. Telemachus, British str., for Saigon.
1. Whampoa, British str., for Canton.
2. Amoy, German str., for Kwongchauwan.
2. Anping, British str., for Shanghai.
2. Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
2. Haiching, British str., for Tamsui.
2. Hailong, British str., for Swatow.
2. Loosok, German str., for Bangkok.
2. Furst Bismarck, German flagship, for Singapore.
3. Chiyuen, American str., for Canton.
3. Chusan, British str., for Shanghai.
3. Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
3. Lyeemooon, German str., for Canton.
3. Tsinan, British str., for Yokohama.
4. Annam, Austrian str., for Shanghai.
4. Canton, British str., for Shanghai.

4. Clavoring, British str., for Tacoma.
4. Petchabury, German str., for Bangkok.
4. Suisang, British str., for Calcutta.
4. Taishan, British str., for Swatow.
4. Thales, British str., for Swatow.
4. Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
5. Arara, British str., for Rangoon.
5. Flandria, German str., for Shanghai.
5. Guthrie, British str., for Moji.
5. Hailong, British str., for Hoihow.
5. Hillglen, British str., for New York.
5. Hong Bee, British str., for Amoy.
5. Invermay, British ship, for Royal Roads.
5. Machew, German str., for Bangkok.
5. Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
5. Mara Kolb, German str., for Moji.
5. Preussen, German str., for Europe.
5. Progress, German str., for Tourn.
5. Sithonia, German str., for Yokohama.
5. Stentor, British str., for London.
6. Aurora, British cruiser, for Home.
6. Chelydra, British str., for Kobe.
6. Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
6. Hue, French str., for Kwongchauwan.
6. Indrani, British str., for New York.
6. Knias Gortshakow, Rus. str., for P. Arthur.
6. Kyoto Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
6. Mobile Bay, British bark, for Callao.
6. Ocean, British cruiser, for a cruise.
6. Peiyang, German str., for Saigon.
6. Phranang, German str., for Bangkok.
6. Rosetta Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.
6. Sachsen, German str., for Shanghai.
6. Shanghai, British str., for London.
7. Feronia, British str., for Kobe.
7. Diamante, British str., for Manila.
7. Glenartney, British str., for Shanghai.
7. Styx, French str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Chusan*, for Hongkong, from London, Mrs. Razavet and two children, Messrs. J. Munro, A. C. Bouchier, J. Mason and Solomon; from Marseilles, Dr. and Mrs. Hill and infant, Messrs. S. Wicks, J. D. Prior, A. Mackillop and C. B. Hunt; from Bombay, Messrs. E. Oumiston and Khan Morluza; from Singapore, Messrs. C. Kelle, A. F. Stoeger and Meissel; for Shanghai, from London, Mr. and Mrs. Bell and three children; from Marseilles, Dr. and Mrs. Squibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Knipe and three children, Misses M. Casswell, E. Casswell and Cailton, Messrs. J. R. Beckett and J. Summonds; from Bombay, Messrs. D. Gubbay and Shront; from Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. Montague, Mr. and Mrs. Vallenecer, Misses Fitzgerald, Vernon, Arnold, Campbell, Clark, Curtis, Albert, Featherstone and Lee, Messrs. Godwin, Riley, Pulford, Knight, Eversleigh, Munro, Carlton, Williams, James, Bedford and J. Sutherland; from Brindisi, for Yokohama, Dr. and Mrs. Wyman.

Per American Mail, from San Francisco, &c., Mrs. K. F. Coe, Mrs. R. S. Dodson, Miss F. Dodson and Master J. H. Dodson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hunt, Mrs. H. H. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Anderson and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Asay, Capt. and Mrs. P. G. Anderson, Misses Ella Beach, R. Hansen and Ida Thompson, Rev. H. R. Talbot, Messrs. C. F. Davis, E. Edwards, P. Forbes, J. W. Houston, W. M. Humphreys, F. S. Mason, D. McBirney, H. W. Raphael, H. Schiffmann, Chas. Sutton, Jno. Stableford, B. F. West, Harold West and Herbert West.

Per *Preussen*, from Yokohama, &c., Mrs. F. Edelsain, Mrs. R. Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. Xavier, Capt. A. Hauss, Messrs. v. Carback, C. Clementis, M. Stempel, F. Barkowsky, H. Crombie, W. Bulehand and J. H. Bell.

Per *Rosetta Maru*, for Hongkong, from Manila, Mrs. H. Finnick and child, Mrs. Emannel Ullman and child, Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. R. Treadwell, Miss Adeline Knupp, Capts. Henry Strare, Henry Steere and S. Narahara, Chaplain C. M. Chailor, Messrs. F. Emerson Hoar, H. M. Jones, F. A. Meacham, A. A. Wilson, O. Neilson, E. E. Jones, E. Coggins, J. E. Finley, John T. Macleod, J. F. Lord, S. Miyasako, H. B. Hanford, K. Cooney, E. Stewart, J. Harding, W. C. Hunter, H. G. Ponting, W. S. Bailey, M. J. Heaney, George Sands, M. Moreno, Jose Moreno, G. W. Hersey, F. E. Hersey, J. Flores, Luis Fabian, H. Fabian and H. W. McGill.

Per *Sachsen*, from Bremen, for Shanghai, Miss Henriette Kramer; for Yokohama, Mr. Theophil Krah; from Southampton, for Hongkong, Messrs. Reinhold Giesel, L. W. Hicks, M. O'Sullivan, R. O'Sullivan and August Wohlgemuth; for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jamieson, Misses R. Arnott, Melcham and M. J. Williams, Dr. J. C. Fraser, Messrs. Baxter, A. Bouneville, H. E. Ford, H. H. Fowler, H. A. Norman, A. E. Price, G. Price, A. Rose and Stevens; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ford and children; from Genoa, for Hongkong, Mrs. Talitha Gensichen, Mr. and Mrs. Rhein and children, Mr. and Mrs. Spallinger, Miss Luise Boepple, Messrs. Rudolph Laurentz and F. Pollock; for Shanghai, Miss Grete Meyer, Messrs. Bergmann, Paul Baumeister, Wallmeister Flugel, Johann Grabner, H. Heinrich, H. Hoyer, Adolph Schramm and B. G. Tours; for Tsingtau, Dr. Maximilian Krieger; for Nagasaki, Messrs. Stephan Schaefer and R. Teich; for Yokohama, Messrs. S. Heydel and H. W. Moermann; from Naples, for Shanghai, Dr. and Mrs. Ward Hall.

DEPARTED.

Per *Yuenzang*, for Manila, Revs. Vicente Perez and Fr. Buenaventura Matia.

Per *Coromandel*, from Hongkong, for Brindisi, Messrs. J. Enterline and H. D. Washburn; for London, Mrs. Kirby and child, Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Ourdan, Mrs. Dall and two children, Sergt. and Mrs. Gosnold, Sergt. and Mrs. Hayward and two children, Capt. D. F. Tulloch, R.A., Capt. W. Hewett, R.N., Master Gr. Rourke, C.Q.M. Sergt. Dall, Messrs. W. S. Harrison, R. W. Kirby, R.N., W. Moxon, H. T. May, J. Gault and W. G. Olden; from Shanghai, for London, Mrs. Bourne, Mr. A. Gracie and Rev. W. H. Murray; from Kobe, for Brindisi, Mrs. Abbott and child.

Per *Sanuki Maru*, for Japan, Mr. and Mrs. Melhuish, Messrs. N. C. Owen, Alsop, Y. Miura, R. Yasawa and Takishige.

Per *Chusan*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mrs. Hagen and child, Lieut. King, R.F., Messrs. W. M. Knowler, G. H. Evans, E. Chotomull, W. S. Stalker, T. Lemen, Mitchell and L. Plummer.

Per *Preussen*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Messrs. M. J. Heney, H. W. Jones, J. Brainger, H. H. Postvanderburg, J. Wallace and W. Zimmermann; for Penang, Mr. M. Robbins; for Genoa, Mr. H. Pinkney; for Southampton, Mr. K. W. Paul; for London, Mrs. Sachse and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kyles and Mr. W. J. Keny; for Hamburg, Messrs. B. Johansen, I. Menhaus and Krieger.

Per *Shanghai*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Mr. R. S. Varley.

Per *Sachsen*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mrs. Musso, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Belton and child, Messrs. A. Raymond, H. Hamilton, E. E. Jones, W. Kelle and G. Reiber.

Per *Rosetta Maru*, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McHenry and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Asay, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Anderson and child, Rev. H. R. Talbot, Capt. P. Radcliffe, Miss M. C. Macdonald, Messrs. Frederic S. Mason, Arthur R. Carri, H. Crombie, Archibald McKillop, H. J. Rocensrantz, Joseph J. Keegan, Frank S. Bourns, Exequiel Quino, Peter Rolla, Andrew Forbes, D. M. Moses, J. S. Ezekiel, R. H. B. Michell, E. C. L. Wallace, J. R. Powell Grant, Brabazon J. Barlow, Miss Annie Benning, Mr. and Mrs. Suzuki.

Per American Mail, for Shanghai, Miss L. Vance, Messrs. W. Stopani, Wm. McOnie and M. B. Cook; for Nagasaki, Mrs. Chas. Connor and infant, Rev. C. M. Charlton, Chaplain, U.S.N.; for Yokohama, Mr. F. W. Wakefield; for Honolulu, Mr. A. A. Wilson; for San Francisco, Mrs. J. S. Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Burton, Mrs. O. F. Wisner, Miss Wisner, Masters Chauncey Wisner and Francis Wisner, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. C. McDaniels, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Birdsall, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Stevenson and Mr. W. G. Stevenson, Misses K. Dillon, A. Knapp, P. Cosgrove and M. Wilson, Rev. W. F. Shields, Messrs. A. J. Charpy, S. A. Knapp, J. T. McLeod, Oliver Neilson, E. Guy, A. F. Stoeger, Jan A. R. Munro, F. E. Hove and Geo. Sands.

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